FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Protection of Seamen.

PRINTING THE AMERICAN CASE.

The Right of Originating Bills.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Cession of Goat Island.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1872.

SENATE.

SENATOR SWORN IN.

Mr. Ransons was sworn in as Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN said that now, for the first time since 1861, every seat was filled and every State represented, a fact upon which the Senate and country might well congratulate themselves.

RECOMMITTED.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up, and, after debate, was recommitted.

PAYING A CONTESTANT.

A resolution giving a salary from the 4th of March, 1871, to April 22d, 1872, and mileage, to Mr. Abbott, of North Carolina, was passed.

GOD IN THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. SUMNER presented petitions from 13,000 citizens of the United States against recognizing God in the Constitution.

PROTECTION OF SEAMEN.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with amendments the House bill for the protection of seamen by the appointment of shipping commissioners, &c. The amendments, among other things, provide that the twelfth and thirty-fifth sections relating to contracts with and payment of seamen shall not apply to masters and owners of vessels where seamen are entitled to share in the profits of the voyage, nor to coasting and lake vessels that touch at foreign ports.

THE RIGHT OF ORIGINATING BILLS.

The report of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee on the House resolution declaring that the substitution by the Senate of its bill to reduce existing taxes for the House bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee was unconstitutional, and setting forth the ground that the same had been laid on the table, presents an extended argument on the clause of the Constitution which reads, "All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as in other bills." After discussing the scope of the word "amendments," the committee call attention to the fact that the language of the Constitution is not that all bills affecting the revenue shall originate in the House, but that all bills for raising revenue shall so originate, and then proceed to discuss the question, "what is a bill for raising revenue?" Taking the ground that a bill for raising revenue may be a bill to increase or diminish existing rates, or to establish a new rate, but cannot be prosecuted before the Court of Claims by any citizen of the United States at any time within twelve months from the approval of this act.

Messrs. HOWE and STEWART said that to the cases described in this amendment, nobody, whether of loyal or disloyal antecedents, could have a remedy through the Court of Claims.

Mr. ALCORN advocated his amendment.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

PRINTING THE AMERICAN CASE.

A report from the Committee on Printing recommending the publication of 10,500 copies of the American case presented at the Geneva arbitration produced considerable stir, Messrs. Brooks, Cox and others asking questions and making suggestions.

Mr. COX wanted the printing to include the counter case and all correspondence.

Some members suggested that that would cost one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. COX asked what was the use, when the Government was going to back down?

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS.—There will be no backing down.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.).—What is the use of printing a gone case?

Mr. BANKS.—My colleague has no right to assume that it is a gone case.

Mr. COX suggested that the resolution be recommitted for the present. The country wanted to see the British case.

Mr. BANKS wanted 21,000 printed, as ordered by the Senate.

Mr. BEATTY moved to recommit. Lost.

A substitute to print 10,500 was rejected. The senate resolution to print 21,000 was agreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. DAWES gave notice that he would move at the first opportunity to take up the tariff bill, and that he would object to anything else that was not in order.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Mr. RANDALL gave like notice that he would object till the case of Dr. Howard, an American citizen now held in chains by the Spanish authorities, was taken up and acted on.

GOAT ISLAND BILL.

The House then took up the Goat Island bill. A motion to lay it on the table was negatived—79 to 96.

Mr. HOLMAN's first amendment requiring a minimum annual rental of $50,000 was rejected—yeas, 86; nays 93. The Republicans who voted for it were Messrs. Ambler, Banks, Beatty, Bigby, Buffington, Burchard, Coburn, Cotton, Donnan, Eames, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Havens, Hay, (Illinois,) Hillinger, McCrary, Monroe, Shanks, Speer, (Georgia,) Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Strong, Tyner, Upson and Walden. The Democrats who voted against it were Messrs. Barnum, Garrett, McHenry, Mitchell, Slocum and Voorhees.

Mr. Holman's second amendment requiring the company to refund the interest paid on its bonds ($38,400) was repealed—Yeas 99, Nays 92. The substitute was agreed to without a discussion, and then the bill as thus amended was passed—yeas 187, nays 85. In addition to the Representatives named above, the following voted against the bill: Messrs. Bingham, Bliss, Mass.), Foster, (Mich.) Maynard, Smith, (Ohio,) Wilson, (Ind.,) and Wilson, (Ohio.)

Mr. COX suggested that the bill should be changed so as to make it read "a bill to give to a railroad company over five millions of Government property without consideration."

CONTESTED SEAT EXPENSES.

A resolution to pay Gooding, the unsuccessful contestant of the seat of Wilson, of Indiana, $3,080 for expenses, was offered and agreed to.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Mr. BANKS called up the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the case of Dr. Howard, with resolutions declaring Howard an American citizen by birth and continued and uninterrupted choice, and as such was entitled to the protection of the Government, and that the President should demand his unconditional release and the restoration of his property.

Mr. BANKS stated the facts, claiming that Dr. Howard was an American citizen, and that he should be tried before a court of law on any charge preferred against him, and not by a military court martial.

A member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs argued against the resolution. The question was whether Howard, at the time of his seizure by the Spanish Government, was a citizen of the United States. If he was, then he conceded that there had been a violation of his rights as a citizen in the matter of his trial, and that the Spanish Government was bound, under the treaty of 1795, to furnish the United States Government with a copy of the record of the proceedings, which it had not done. His own conviction was that citizenship had not only its rights, but its duties, and he was not aware that during the late civil war in this country this man had assumed to have or to discharge any duty to the Government of the United States.

Mr. AMBLER said that for twenty-eight years Howard had never set foot on American soil. He denied that any case could be found in any law book to justify the claim that this man was an American citizen. The claim was an impossible one. The State Department had been inclined to stretch its authority, and had been endeavoring to interpose its kind offices between Howard and a bloody, tyrannical government, which was undoubtedly oppressing him. Before this Government interfered as a nation, it should be sure it had a right to interfere. Before it commenced to succor its citizens, it should at least have a good, healthy ground of suspicion that the fellows are citizens of the United States.

Mr. PENDLETON (Ohio) inquired whether it was not incumbent on those who claimed that Howard was not a Spanish subject, after residing in Cuba continuously for twenty-eight years, to show that fact.

Mr. BANKS replied that the Spanish Government was bound to show that the man was subject to its law.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that this Government was resisting claims made against it by British subjects domiciled in the South during the war, whom it had treated as American citizens.

Mr. BANKS denied that there was any analogy between the cases.

Without proceeding further in the debate, the House took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for action on the pension bill.

COLUMBUS.

Redistricting the State—Fune'al of P. D. Harrison—Harrison's Successor.

COLUMBUS, April 24.—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed to apportion the State into Congressional districts. By it there are made seven Democratic and eleven Republican districts, leaving the first and second districts without being counted for either party, although at this time they are both Republican. The bill was passed by a vote of twenty years to fourteen nays, all the Democrats but three voting for it and all the Republicans but six against it. As exactly this same bill has been voted down by the House, it is very uncertain about its passage by the House. So the question of redistricting the State is as much a muddle as ever.

FUNERAL OF P. D. HARRISON.

The funeral of P. D. Harrison, late State Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraph and Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, was largely attended this afternoon by the Supreme Court, General Assembly, State officials and citizens. The remains were buried in Green Lawn Cemetery.

HARRISON'S SUCCESSOR.

It is probable that General Chas. C. Walcutt will be chosen chairman of the State Executive Committee, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Harrison.

MEMPHIS.

Bold Swindling Operation.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Some weeks since a man calling himself Burns came here and rented a house on Shelby street, and put up his imposing sign reading "Sylvester M. Webb & Co., Commission Merchants." A few days since several telegrams were received by banks here inquiring about the firm. Burns called on the banks, thinking it was S. M. Webb & Co., an old firm here, replied that S. M. Webb & Co. were perfectly reliable, since when a large amount of goods from Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Wheeling arrived for the new firm, and as has since transpired, were sold for what they would bring, and Burns decamped. Several parties are now trying to recover goods, principally nails, and hardware generally. Burns is described as being of dark complexion, five feet four inches in hight, of heavy build, black hair and moustache. The amount involved is unknown, but will doubtless amount to many thousands.

MISSOURI.

A Railway Train Stopped by a Mob—Three Persons Murdered.

HOLDEN, MO., April 24.—A mob stopped the eastward bound train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Gun City, Cars county, this afternoon, and murdered J. R. Cline, J. C. Stevenson and S. E. Dutro. Stevenson was a member of the county court and presiding judge when the recent bond excitement was raised. Cline was the attorney who was implicated. Dutro was killed simply because he was in the company of the others. The mob threatened to kill any who might hereafter be identified with them, either in court or elsewhere, and said they had just commenced their work of murder. Some of the mob were masked, and all had revolvers or shot guns. There were about seventy-five or one hundred men.

TEXAS.

Border Troubles.

BROWNSVILLE, April 24.—The presentment of the Grand Jury of Cameron county, in reciting the history of the depredations on this border, attributes the success against the impunity of the thieves to the protection of the cavalry force of the Government moving in the matter. One company of cavalry has already arrived. One company of the Tenth Infantry is mounted.

UTAH.

Brigham Young's Case.

SALT LAKE, April 24.—The United States Marshal was before the Probate Judge this evening on a writ of *habeas corpus* to show cause why he held Brigham Young in custody.

CONDENSED GENERALITIES.

COAL discoveries at Emerson, Hills county.

HIGH winds trouble river men on the Mississippi.

THE banana ripens in Florida every month in the year.

THE census of France is to be taken May 1, on one day.

UNCLE Sam has commenced recruiting at Dubuque.

THIS is "Quaker week" in Philadelphia. Let 'em quake.

PARKE GODWIN is again editor of the N. Y. *Evening Post*.

A GOOD peach crop is expected, if frosts do not further damage.

BALTIMORE jubilates over the first base ball victory of the season.

ALBANY has a shoe manufactory in which 1200 pairs of shoes are made daily.

SILVER coin to the extent of $500,000,000 is believed to be buried in India.

IT is proposed to admit lady members to some of the clubs in New York City.

THOMAS C. Chaffin used to live at Lyons. Lyons should not be proud of it.

CINCINNATI Convention chaps are called Dolly Vardens in the Hawkeye State.

A STATUE of Senator Grimes is suggested for the sculpture gallery at Washington.

THE last of the "trees of liberty" planted in Paris in 1848 has just been cut down.

THE *Tribune* talks of a "square toed lie." That is one which is not to the point.

FIVE hundred million postage stamps were issued last week by the United States.

SUNDAY-school anniversaries just now form the local religious sensation in Baltimore.

THERE are nearly fifteen hundred million acres of well-cultivated lands in the State of Ohio.

SUNDAY was celebrated in Rochester, New York, by a hundred street and saloon brawls.

CHICAGO proposes putting red glass in their lamps, to which fire alarm boxes are attached.

A MILLION dollars in gold, according to the figures of the mint, weigh just about two tons.

PHILADELPHIA is to have its streets cleaned by contract, the lowest bidder getting the job.

THE pelicans are leaving California—on account of the game laws, says a grave reporter.

THE Illinois Central Railroad is negotiating for the control of a through line to New Orleans.

SATURDAY in the House of Representatives at Washington, is usually set apart for speech making.

ONE firm in Providence, R. I., has sold over 4,000,000 paper collars in the five months just past.

A CABINET crisis, with a new Conservative Cabinet, is one of the things looked for in England.

AT Marquette a company with $500,000 capital has been organized to work the slate beds at L'Anse.

REMEMBER THE SABBATH.

Beecher's Theology—Sunday Excursion Trains for the Poor—Advice to the Rich—He is in Favor of Libraries Opened on Sunday.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on Monday evening, at the Cooper Institute, New York, in favor of opening the public libraries on Sunday. The audience was a large one, every part of the hall being crowded. Mr. Abraham S. Hewett presided, and after stating the object of the meeting, introduced Mr. Beecher, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

The chairman said that whenever the clergy were united in favor of any movement the laity were sure to go with them, and the reverse was also true, for whenever the laity had agreed on anything the clergy were sure to be with them, for, for the most part, there was no distinction between the clergy and laity, for all belonged to one commonwealth, having common interests, and no line ought to be drawn between the interests of the clergy and the laity. It was a most auspicious thing when such an audience as the one present gathered together to discuss a great moral topic which could have no interest for them except that which springs from the common weal. He would be sorry to suppose this a partisan meeting, and it was not so in any sense. He was a child of Puritan ancestry, and his associations were with the strictest observance of the Sabbath. He loved the day and loved its duties and usages, and he desired to have it maintained in all its usefulness, and more than that, he would strengthen its edges, and where it had done one thing well in the past, he would have it do twenty things well in the future, and it was because he thought it a day capable of larger use that he was there in advocacy of the purpose of proposed reform. He was aware that there were many who held that it was a day proscribed by direct divine authority. He respected their views, although he did not agree with them. Then there were large numbers of men not born in this country who believed that the Sabbath was a kind of holiday, and that it ought to be a day of social enjoyment; and he respected their liberty of opinion, although he did not entertain their views. But he stood somewhere between the two extremes, attempting to find a ground on which both might stand, that there might not be conflict, but rather cooperation, on the part of all intelligent and good citizens. [Applause.] The Sabbath was a day distinctly American, because nowhere else from the very beginning of the founding of colonies had there been a day like the American Sunday. It was a church day; a day of rest; and it had spread its blessings all over the continent. He honored the memory of the men that kept the old Sunday, and if he thought that any steps here made would take away anything from it he would never give the movement his influence. He stood there honoring the day, loving it a hundred fold more, and he would see not that there must be less Sunday, but that there must be more; not that there must be less of sanctity, but that the sanctity must be brighter and deeper, not that the Church should be robbed, but that her privileges of the day should be added to. The old Jewish Sabbath was kept simply as a day of rest; they were not forbidden to have social entertainments; indeed it was not joyful between the 4th of July and 1st of Tishri among the old Jews. The only thing that was barred was work, and that was carried to a ridiculous extent. It was forbidden to a man to walk on the grass with his son, or to say whether he should shell out some of the grain, and it was not lawful to lead an ass to water because you would thereby help him to bear the burden of the water upon the back of the ass. It was a superstitious day on which all work was forbidden, but to entertain your friends was lawful, and it was not distinctively a religious day, in the sense in which the social nature of it in the Christian Sunday there was no command in the New Testament as to the manner in which it should be observed, and there was nothing in the primitive Christian day to lead to the practice of observing the Lord's day, but it was a day of joyfulness, a day of triumph with the church. The Puritan fathers, seeing the excess on that day, were driven into the reaction against it, and it comes down to us with rigors that did not belong to the primitive Lord's day, and which reason does not justify. To determine what is the best mode of observing the Lord's day is not to principle so good as that it is the Lord's day, and that Lord was the same Jesus who healed on the Lord's day. The same Lord who, when the disciples were called to account by the Jews for eating the corn on the Lord's day, justified them and delivered two memorable sayings. When called to account for healing the man, he said, "It is lawful to do well on the Lord's day." It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." He declared that it was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. It is man's servant, and not its master. And whenever the Sabbath day, therefore, is so administered that any part of the community are oppressed by it they have a right to rise up and break it through that observance. [Applause.] God's Sabbath day was not made to keep down manhood, it was made to lift it up. It was not made to take away liberty it was made to increase it. It was given to augment man's life, to give him larger manhood. [Applause.] The best way of keeping the Sabbath was to adopt the Jewish idea and consecrate it a day of rest, all men needed one. It was the one day in seven in which the mill does not grind; in which the great maelstrom of society finds rest. The merchant needs rest, the banker needs rest, and the only people that are professional without any rest are the ministers of the gospel. "I," said Mr. Beecher, "need rest on Sunday and don't get it, and by the same token it appears to me undesirableness. When it is said we are to rest on the Sabbath day, we are too prosperous to know what the meekness and balm of the rest is. How many poor men there are that rise before the sun rises, and toil and struggle through every day of the week until late at night and fall upon their couches conscious that they have taxed every bone and muscle to the uttermost; and when the Sabbath day does have rolled round and they wake on the Sabbath day, with what increased thankfulness they say, "Thank God, we have one day to ourselves." Some men there are who say, "Give me liberty or lies for a whole week except on this day." They do not see their children; they go away in the morning before they are up, and they come home at night after they are in bed, and if it were not for the constant assurances of their helpmates they would not know that they were their own children." [Laughter.] For the men that toil, the Sabbath was God's unspeakable bounty. Part of that day should be devoted to the church. It was said that the working man could not go to church, because they needed Sundays to rest; but, said the preacher, I am a witness that many and many a man has found the sweetest rest in the church. [Great laughter.] If they maintain their wakefulness, and the sermon be not too long, they will find rest there. The speaker then drew a picture of a man, rich and prosperous, who spent the day in a Christian manner, according to his own notions; he went to church, he paid his pew rent, he heard his minister, and he went to his home and ate of his cold dinner, cooked on Saturday, and continuing, said, "would he ride in a car on Sunday? no; go over the ferry on Sunday? no; or do anything that made anybody work? no; or do anything at home that made him agreeable? no." [Laughter.] The speaker then proceeded to relate how he had broken the Sabbath when a child, when a voice to the back part of the house called out, "Can't hear half." Mr. Beecher paused for a moment and then replied, "I think one-half will do for you." He then proceeded to say that he was in favor of the cars running on Sunday, and he would compromise with those that had opposed it by refusing to allow any rich man to ride and taking the poor on that day for half price. He next spoke of the life of the young men of the city who had no home but the boarding-house, "some of which," he said, "were not the way to Heaven except by long-continued vigils and fasting." [Laughter.] He would have

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THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION:
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112@112¼.

THE *Post*, a journal that wouldn't tell a lie—provided the plain truth might suit its purpose—designates the late magnificent Republican meeting in New York, in favor of President Grant, a "confessed failure." Now, that is very wicked in the *Post*.

MRS. WHARTON, the alleged murderess of Baltimore, is about to be again tried on the charge of poisoning a second victim. If no stronger evidence be adduced than there was in the former case, we incline to believe the present trial will prove another legal farce.

CINCINNATI sends word that she is in position to comfortably provide with board and lodging all who attend the forthcoming mongrel convention. This undoubtedly means all the sore-headed Republicans who will attend, for the hotel accommodations of that city are proverbially poor and scant, but a baker's dozen of politicians might be stowed away in its old fashioned taverns for the accommodation of man and beast.

IT IS a very weak party that resorts to a directory to obtain prominent names to use for the hour in the designation of delegates to its convention. The so-called Liberalists are now playing the little game. All through the country Republican journalists are kept busy in making contradictions to the statements which drag public men of some prominence into apparent sympathy with the mongrel tea party of political sore-heads and disappointed politicians that will meet in Cincinnati. The game is smart enough, but it won't win.

THE following eloquent words were uttered by no less a personage than one Horace Greeley, and in view of the signs of the times we are inclined to think them prophetic: "We are led," remarked Mr. Greeley, "by him who first taught our armies to conquer in the West, and subsequently in the East, also. Richmond would not come to us until we sent Grant after it, and then it had to come. [Cheers.] *He has never been defeated, and he never will be.* He will be as great and successful on the field of politics as on that of arms."

THE New York *Times* pertinently remarks: "Since much has been said about 'personal abuse,' and 'envenomed attacks,' it is only fair to press the question whether Mr. Greeley was just, when he accused Senator Trumbull of being a 'traitor,' insinuated that he had been bribed, accused him of 'perjury,'" and said that his son 'expected to win $5,000' by a certain vote he gave in 1868? Also, was Mr. Greeley right in saying that Mr. David A. Wells had been bribed with 'British gold?' It is as well to have the truth out while we are about it."

GOV. PALMER, of Illinois, asserts that President Grant was never a Republican until he was nominated for the Presidency in 1868. Well, suppose we acknowledge the fact, what about it? He deserved all the more credit for isolating himself from the Democrats who opposed the war, and for making such gallant battle in the cause of the Union. The Republican party and the entire people can comfortably stand such types of Democrats. None will think less of him if it should be proven that he was a Democrat, for his record is brilliant enough as a soldier to cause all to forget that he ever was guilty of the crime of adherence to that party.

THE Utica, N. Y., *Herald* raises the point that the cities of the different States which interfere with the operations of "commercial travellers," or "drummers," by imposing fines and taxes on them, violate the express constitutional declaration, which sets forth that there shall be no restriction on the commerce between the several States. We think the point is well taken, but as a general thing municipal governments are run independent of all laws and constitutional enactments. It would be worth while to carry such a case as that we recently quoted as having happened in Richmond to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication as a test one.

WE HAVE reliable information that a well, pumping one hundred barrels of oil per day, has been completed in Butler county, within forty miles of this city. This proves a theory long held by some persons, that the oil producing district is not confined to the narrow space hitherto known as the "oil regions," but that this entire section of country is underlaid with this invaluable product. With each year, discoveries of oil-producing territory are made nearer to this county, and we shall not be surprised to learn, ere long, that some bold pioneer has struck the oil producing rock within the present limits of our city. The fact that oil is found north, south, east and west of us, would tend to confirm this belief, and we may almost set it down as a fact, only awaiting confirmation by actual discovery.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in his recent lecture to the working classes of Boston, told them that they were dependent, and to certain persons intolerable truths. In running up the gamut of great men, the people usually look upon their representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures, for great examples of learning, energy, and those characteristics, which, united in one person, are supposed to make him exalted above his brethern. Mr. Phillips remorselessly attacks this idea, and with cruel hands dashes our darling idols to the earth. He tears to shreds our youthful fancy that all greatness is to be found in the Congress halls. His enumeration of great men begins with the most notorious and celebrated Railroad Presidents. Among these he mentions Scott and Vanderbilt, as men of great intellect and immense force; capable of handling successfully a moneyed capital of hundreds of millions, and grasping with their "big brains," schemes and undertakings as vast as a hemisphere. As second in line of intellect and vital force, he places editors and professional men, such as lawyers, doctors, engineers, astronomers, and lastly, he touches up Congressmen, of whom he says, that out of three hundred persons, ten marked men—like Butler, Sumner or Calhoun—will be found.

"ON TO RICHMOND" was at one time a famous war cry of the sage and philosopher who presides over the New York *Tribune*. The travel-stained and weather-beaten veterans heard it and laughed, for there were serious impediments in the way on which the word "halt" was plainly inscribed. When the opportune time came Grant called out "On to Richmond," and that city was invaded, and laid at the mercy of a triumphant army. And now history, in a political way, repeats its war traditions. The old, worn-out philosopher cries out to the Republican party of the nation, "On to Cincinnati." But the army of people are slow to catch the watchword, and in the signs of the times descry the ominous word "halt," which holds them to their places. It will be only when Grant says move on to Cincinnati, that millions of voters will obey the command, and the nest of conspirators will fall just as Richmond did under our victorious banners.

GOVERNOR PALMER, of Illinois, objects to President Grant's re-nomination on the ground that the latter ordered General Sheridan to suppress riotous conduct at the time of the Chicago fire. Here is something, at last, tangible, something which the country can comprehend, charged against the President. Instead of the usual generalities, covered up under the charge af "military usurpations," here is a specific act of the Administration objected to. The whole country well remembers the facts. Chicago in ashes, her people with their little stores of furniture on the prairie, thousands of men, women and children without homes or shelter of any kind, exposed to the weather, with nothing but the blue canopy of heaven over them, drunken thieves everywhere carrying on their diabolical outrages, the police demoralized and worn out with excessive fatigue, civil law for the time being powerless, and in the midst of this calamity the President ordered Sheridan to protect the citizens from the vandals who had taken possession of the doomed city. The country, we say, knows it all, and long since passed the verdict of acquittal against Governor Palmer's charge of "military usurpation." We can well afford to go before the people on this issue, and claim it as one of the best, most humane and timely acts of the administration of General Grant.

HENRY WARD BEECHER has pronounced himself in favor of opening the public libraries of cities on the Sabbath. He argues at length that the tendencies of such a movement would be largely favorable to a proper and Christian observance of the Lord's day. There is no doubt that he will be accepted by many as perfectly competent to give a decision beforehand on the effects likely to flow from an innovation of this character, on what has been considered the sanctity of the Sabbath. The objections urged against the movement are many, and of a varied character, held important or not so, just as different persons view the proper methods for religiously observing the Lord's day. To many, the idea of throwing open on the Sabbath, libraries filled with all kinds of books and periodicals, is an open desecration, whilst others, like Beecher, hold that the movement would prove a powerful auxiliary to the churches, and tend to promote thoughtful and religious reflections. He says: "Under the circumstances, I say that if there be well-lighted reading-rooms, comely halls and libraries, galleries where no licentious art solicits, but where there is an appeal to the sense of beauty, where there is liberty and comfort provided, where young men can meet, I say, in the name of that Master whose resurrection or rebirth we commemorate on that day, in the spirit of that Master, I say try it, try it!"

SEVERAL DAYS ago we called upon the court and other authorities to extend to our police a proper protection in the exercise of their legitimate and not very pleasant duties. Judge Stowe, with his usual good sense and appreciation of justice, erected himself as a shield between accused officers and their petty accusers, and in disposing of certain cases in which policemen figured as defendants, he clearly evinced his determination to afford the guardians of the peace, proper and adequate protection. We had little idea that any intervention of the law would drive all those in search of vengeance into doing violent things against the officers. It seems, however, from our view of the terrible crime enacted on Smithfield street at an early hour on Tuesday morning, whereby a good and trusty policemen lost his life, that vengeance has taken another groove and that the courts will be discarded, while the knife and bludgeon will be adopted to wreak out unsatisfied revenge. This we assert on the well grounded supposition that Officer Stacks was murdered; that he was the victim of a set up job to strike him down on the public highway. There is an abundance of circumstances to confirm this theory, and we believe that there are several persons, in no way incriminated in the transaction, who might let in a flood of light upon the unfortunate tragedy if they were so disposed to do. If it is plausible at all to hold that a murder was committed, then we must earnestly advocate the offering of a reward, and a munificent one too, out of the city treasury, for any information that may lead to the detection of the criminal parties. *We must protect our police force*, and no matter what that protection may cost. In society they play an important part. To them we look for safety at all hours of day and night; in them all repose the confidence of being protected in the hour of danger. They must not be permitted to be stricken down on our public thoroughfares like dogs. They are worthy our protection and should receive it at all times. In the present instance nothing should be left undone to ferret out the perpetrators of what now seems to appear as a black and unholy deed. Let all work to discover the assassins, and let such a reward be offered for the detection of the criminals as will prove an incentive to detectives to bring the desired end about.

—Since writing the above we have received the intelligence that the Police Committee promptly met last night, and after weighing the circumstances of the case, resolved unanimously to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for any information that will lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. This is eminently right and proper, and now let all our detectives go to work earnestly to unveil the dark mystery that enshrouds the death of poor Stacks.

GRANT'S INDIAN POLICY.

For half a century our Government maintained at monstrous cost a chronic and inglorious warfare with the ever-receding but never subdued aboriginal tribes. Slowly but sullenly these savages have been melting away before the face of the advancing tide of a civilized and more powerful race; and for years the dismal notion that they were doomed to utter extinction has been growing stronger in the minds of thinking men.

Various causes conspired to bring about and perpetuate this state of hostility between red and white men, the chief of which were the wrongs which were inflicted by the stronger race upon the weaker, especially by those who were put in authority over them as Indian agents. But there was another class of mischief-makers, the men whose interest it was to keep up a state of active hostilities, so that they could get fat contracts in the furnishing and transportation of supplies to the large bodies of troops which the Government was forced to keep up to guard the frontiers.

All that was necessary to maintain this necessity for active warfare, was to inflict wanton wrongs upon the savages, by cheating them out of the supplies to which they were entitled under the treaties, by outrages of every kind, and by occasionally shooting them down in mere wantonness. Men as savage as the Indian, and tenfold more wicked, range over the great plains, to whom such work is mere sport, and in whose code Indian extermination rises to the dignity of a stern virtue.

In the ethics of savages forgiveness of injuries is regarded as a weakness, almost a crime. Their golden rule differs totally from the Christian, and might be expressed thus: "As men do to you, do ye even so to them;" and their law is emphatically this: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy." Their notions of mankind are as agglutinous as their language; so in their revenges they strike the mass of the injurying party, no matter how innocent the individual struck may be. Hence their indiscriminate warfare against all ages, sexes and conditions. According to their notions they believe this to be right.

But if the Indian hates his enemy and delights in inflicting upon him the utmost injury, even to slow torture unto death, he is not disobedient to the other clause of the law—he loves his friend. While he can and does act perfidiously towards such as he regards as enemies, he is true, steadily and sternly true, to the men in whom he places confidence.

Heretofore our Government has ignored in a great degree this law of savage life and ethics. Its efforts have been put forth at enormous cost to hold the Indians in check by mere force and ill-kept promises—ill-kept because of faithless agents. But President Grant, himself a soldier, has initiated a better, a cheaper, a more humane and a more Christian policy. Selecting a few of the very best men of the nation, men immeasurably above low and mercenary temptation, such men as Messrs. Brunot and Dodge, he sent them all over the West, from the Missouri to Puget's Sound, as Commissioners, to visit the various tribes, to confer with them, to win their confidence, to listen kindly to their complaints and investigate their grievances, to gather them upon reservations, and induce them to come under the instruction of Christian teachers. For two or three years these gentlemen have been laboring with eminent success, and for that length of time there has been little or no war. Everywhere these gentlemen travelled in perfect safety, with their wives in company, and at every conference they were met by their savage friends not only in peace, but often with tokens of childlike affection. Much good has already been done; many outrages on both sides have been prevented; thousands of Indians have been gathered upon reservations, where some have embraced the Christian faith, and adopted in a rude way the habits and customs of civilized life.

Grant, when he entered upon his present exalted position, said to all his recently warring countrymen, "LET US HAVE PEACE!" In this new and noble policy he turns to his wretched aboriginal fellowmen and says the same thing. The historian, a century hence, will see more glory in this than in the taking of Richmond, the capture of Lee, or the payment of the National Debt.

THE GRANT MEETING.

It has been charged in the *Tribune* and other unfair partisan journals, that the recent meeting in the Cooper Institute, called by the friends of the administration, was little more than a gathering of office holders, aided possibly by a few who hoped to be office holders, and other similar base misrepresentations of the facts. The following which we clip from an editorial in the Boston *Globe*, a recognized able and independent journal, not a party paper in any sense, will carry conviction to every fair, candid man who will read it:

So far as regards the character of the Grant meeting, and the tone and purport of the speeches and proceedings, they certainly appear creditable to all concerned, and contrast favorably with what was presented by its predecessor. *It was evidently a hearty Republican movement of good men and true, who were unwilling to stand in silence while the fair fame of their party was called in question*, and an effort made to sell them out and transfer them to a *hybrid coalition*. The speakers stood up manfully for the *identity of Republicanism* and the fealty of the administration to its principles. There were portions of Gen. Sickle's opening speech which were especially powerful, and particularly the passage wherein he demonstrated that the platform of the Chicago convention of 1860 had been so fairly carried out in the action of the Grant administration, that the former was but a pre-written record of the latter. It was also a practical and sensible view of the situation, which was taken by General Sickles when he described the opposition which Cincinnati is to recruit and muster, as "the two wings of the Democratic party." The same idea was elaborated and enforced by Senator Morton, who reminded the audience that there were but two armies during the war, and that in the very nature of things there could be but two parties in the country until the issues are settled growing out of the war.

Senator Wilson's appeals to the three and a half millions of his fellow Republicans throughout the land, to keep steadily in view the great cause for which they were banded together, and to smile with contempt upon the petty side-issues with which caviling partisanship sought to distract and divide them, were in his usual straight-forward and popular style, and must have been effective. The amnesty question, out of which the Cincinnati plotters seem disposed to make a political fetich, was set right by Mr. Wilson, and shown up in so just a light that it will hardly answer the intended purpose of winning the ex-rebels to cast their lot in with Messrs. Blair and Greeley. Some other effete measure or issue in the clouds will have to be substituted, or the double-headed convention will be without an idol.

As Senator Morton very truly said, the gathering at Cincinnati, so far as the Republican participants are concerned, will not be so much a convention as a conspiracy; that no principle was involved, no new policy proposed, financial, commercial or otherwise; that the movement was entirely personal in its character. The speech of the Indiana Senator was powerful and comprehensive, and may fairly be regarded as the ablest one of the evening. He took a remarkably fair and just view of Gen. Grant's administration, with its benefits and short-comings; and while very properly disclaiming perfection, he showed by its prominent acts that it had promoted the prosperity of the country, maintained a uniform and available currency, reduced the public taxes, and paid off an ample portion of the national debt. The petty slanders and detractions, like the French arms bugbear, and the Dana charges against the Navy Department, were treated as the result of the Congressional investigations warrant, and were turned against the enemies of the administration with pointed effect.

In the face of such testimony it will be a waste of words for the *Tribune* and its fellows to attempt to belittle and misrepresent the late meeting. The people are in hearty sympathy with its objects, and their will must in the end be obeyed.

POLITICAL NOTES.

CHEERING reports continue to come from Oregon of probable Republican successes in the coming election.

OHIO has a hundred Republican papers, and not one of them opposes the nomination of President Grant.

THE Boston *Journal* anticipates a pleasing sight when the *Tribune* and *World* come to contend for the leadership of the Democratic party.

THE Portland *Press* says there is no division among the Republicans of Maine, that the Cincinnati schism has not and cannot extend into that State.

IT IS a suggestive circumstance that any allusion to "the old war cries" causes the Democrats and their office-seeking Liberal Republican allies to shake with rage.

HON. W. P. LYNNE, the leading speaker at the Milwaukee "Liberal Republican" meeting, has been a Democrat for years, and represented the strongest Democratic district in Wisconsin in the State Senate.

GEN. THOMAS M. BROWN, the Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana, opened the campaign by a speech in Richmond, that State, on Thursday evening last, to a large and enthusiastic audience.

SAMUEL BOWLES, F. W. Bird, and William S. Robinson are engineering the Liberal Republican movement in Massachusetts. It was these gentlemen who, about fifteen years ago, ran the movement to beat Banks for Governor, and polled 210 votes besides their own.

ONE of the signers of the Massachusetts "Liberal Republican" address voted against Grant four years ago, and it is believed that two of them voted the Democratic ticket last Fall. Queer people these for Liberal Republicans to cackle over.

JUST nine of the Minnesota signers to the "Liberal Republican" address are known outside of the counties in which they are said to dwell, and five of these have openly acted with the Democratic party and voted for its nominees for a period of from two to six years.

A GEORGIA Democratic paper of some influence urges the Southern leaders not to be precipitate in falling in with the Cincinnati movement, and suggests that possibly, under certain contingencies, they might expect even more from Grant than from "his late friends."

THE Missouri member of the Democratic National Committee has called a meeting of the business men of St. Louis to authorize the presentation of adequate inducements for the holding of the Democratic National Convention there. He says the Convention of 1868 brought upward of $3,000,000 to New York.

THE meeting of Liberal Republicans and others in Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, was inharmonious. Ex-Collector W. B. Thomas said he was laboring for the total annihilation of the Republican party, and he wanted his hearers to understand that he is going to Cincinnati to do all the harm to the party that it is possible for him to do. McClure was present and took a prominent part at the meeting.

THE Springfield *Journal* publishes a list of sixty-eight Republican newspapers in Illinois that denounce the Cincinnati movement, whilst only one favors it. Considering that our State furnishes three candidates for the Cincinnati nomination, this does not look very encouraging. And yet the list does not embrace nearly all the Republican press of the State that are trusted and true. Illinois will be found amongst the foremost in her fidelity to the Republican party.

GOV. WARMOUTH'S overtures to the Louisiana Democrats are not appreciated by the old leaders of that party. The New Orleans *Bee* says: "Excommunicated from the Republican party of the State as he has he has been, without any hope or possibility of his longer controlling that organization, he has been compelled to address himself to us, whom he has so long oppressed, insulted and trampled on without mercy. We are glad to say that he has been met with a cold and contemptuous refusal by our Democratic leaders."

MR. GREELEY will be known to history as the great American co-operator. He co-operated with the South to dissolve the Union, with the rebels to win Bull Run, with Lincoln to take Richmond with Chase to beat Lincoln, with Jeff Davis to escape punishment, with Tammany to save Oakey Hall, with American manufacturers to secure protection, with Free-Traders to ruin American manufacturers, with Trumbull against the Republicans. He is now co-operating with the Democrats to beat Grant, and by July will probably be co-operating with Grant to beat the Democrats. Great is Greeley of the *Tribune*.

WE have said that the cost of collecting the revenues of this nation is less per cent. than that of collecting the revenue of the great nations of Europe. Our authority for this statement is the *Almanac de Gotha* for 1872. That eminent and unprejudiced publication gives the following as the cost of collecting the revenue in the countries named during their last fiscal year:

FRANCE—Revenue, 3,195,928,492 francs; cost of collection, 228,492,375 francs; about 7 per cent. of cost.

RUSSIA—Revenue, 450,000,000 roubles; cost of collection, 50,000,000 roubles; about 11 per cent. of cost.

ITALY—Revenue, 1,360,000,000 lire; cost of collection, 165,000,000 lire; about 12 per cent of cost.

GREAT BRITAIN—Revenue, £70,000,000; cost of collection, £5,360,000; about 7¼ per cent of cost.

GERMANY is not given.

THE United States stands thus: Revenue collected during last fiscal year, $383,323,944; cost of collection, $19,284,020; percentage of cost about 5 per cent.

WE have taken special pains within the past ten or a dozen days to ascertain from influential and trustworthy men in various parts of Illinois, the effect that the attempt of the "Liberal" sorehead to surrender the Republican party of this State into the hands of the possuming Democracy, is having among the Republican masses. The result of our inquiries may be summed up in a sentence: *The Republican party of Illinois is stronger to-day than it has been at any time in its history, and with Grant for President, Oglesby for Governor, and a State ticket of good and true men, its majority in November will be larger than it has been in any previous election.* This opinion is based upon reliable assurances from every part of the State, given by men in whose judgment we have the most complete confidence. Results will ratify its correctness in due time.—*Chicago Journal.*

Explosions of Locomotive Boilers.

The frequency of the explosion of locomotive boilers recently recalls the memory to the like fatality some eight years since, in 1864, when the columns of the *Railway Times* were filled with the discussion of the cause of these disasters, by different mechanical engineers. The result of these discussions was that in every specified case inquired into, the disasters were due to carelessness or wilfulness, and we may add somewhat to the incompetency of the manufacturer and the engineer. In short, the disaster was the result of some one's shortcomings in duty. The effect of these discussions was to cause a reform in several particulars, and the disasters in a measure ceased. That they now again appear only shows that the lesson has been forgotten, and that the manufacturers and the engineers again require looking after. There can be no greater mistake than entertaining the belief that, because men ought to their plain duty, they all will do it. The boiler maker, when he slightly burns a fire-box plate in flanging it, does not like to confess the fact, and he *may*, unless remarkably conscientious, forget to report the fact, and the engine goes on to the road a concealed mine, liable to go off at any moment. And the locomotive engineer may, if he is careless, and nay if he is incompetent, so manage his engine as to burn the flue sheets and tubes so that they will have as little resisting strength as so much burnt clay. He may allow the water in the boiler to get low once or twice, or even more times, without an explosion, but this is always at the expense of the strength of the consequent over heated metal; and even if the boiler explodes when full of water it does not follow that "low water" has nothing to do with the disaster. The sharp-eyed master mechanic generally knows the cause of a boiler explosion, but it is not for his interest, or for the interest of the company, that he should inform the coroner's jury all that he knows or suspects about it. Most men are reticent when they may be held responsible for a disaster that might have been prevented, and hence the mystery which hangs about all boiler explosions is very taking to the ordinary run of coroners' juries, and consequently by the general public! But every competent master mechanic knows very well where the "hidden devil" of the steam boiler lies waiting, and that he can easily be trammeled or exorcised by ordinary skill and care. The rapid increase of locomotive service from year to year, makes it necessary, perhaps, that a good number of men should be put upon the foot-board of an engine, who are not competent engineers; their skill or carefulness cannot be relied upon by experience. Well, this proof costs something, not only to the railway companies but to the public. The best means for supplying a competent force of locomotive engineers, and thereby enabling railway managers to weed out the incompetent and careless, who are mostly responsible for explosions and many other disasters as well, is well worth considering, and the Locomotive Engineers' Association may well make this subject a leading one in their discussions for mutual improvement. Should they do so, and lay out the course of study and experience necessary for membership, we hope that they will refuse admission to any one who gives credence to any mysterious cause of boiler explosions outside of the ordinary and well understood phenomenon of steam generation and use. With a well made boiler and a competent and careful engineer, a boiler explosion is almost an impossibility. To faulty construction, bad materials, and careless management, are due all explosions. Our railway master mechanics have the whole case in hand, and by the exercise of ordinary care and sagacity, can prevent the acceptance of bad work and material, and the employment of unsafe engineers.—*Railway Times.*

GLEANINGS.

THE new hotel building in course of erection at Saratoga, will not be ready for the coming season and Breslin, Gardner & Co. have re-leased the "Grand Union" for the summer.

TWO hunchbacks celebrated their nuptials in Paris the other day, in the presence of thirty invited guests, also hunchbacks. At the wedding ball all the musicians were hunchbacks—as was every dancer.

CERTAIN church goers in Norwich, Conn., are puzzled. A month ago a clergyman from Meriden preached a very fine sermon to them. Last Sunday, a clergyman from Eagleville preached eloquently to them, but it was the same sermon. Now they are anxious to know who wrote it.

THE Philadelphia *City Item* says that the objectionable nominations made by the Harrisburg convention were the work of Grant's enemies, and urges the "withdrawal from the ticket of all the office-holders, city, State and Federal." Trumbull, dear Trumbull, come home to the fold,
Ere the shock of the people strikes you,
Poor Davis is dead and old Greeley's gone up,
And the prospects for Palmer are blue.
List to the voice of your friends,
Ere you unto Porkopolis roam,
Nor turn a deaf ear to their merciful prayer,
Trumbull, dear Trumbull, come home.
—*Chicago Post*

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 second street, Allegheny.

ATMOSPHERIC DISEASES.

The air, without which no creature could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aerial virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions; and hence it is that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required, in the spring months.

It is at this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilious habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to restore their elasticity tonic treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, biliousness, nervous prostration and malarious fever is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years' experience that no article can be implicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that they prefer this sovereign tonic to every other. Hence its immense and ever-increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safeguard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser.

THE FROST KING SODA WATER APPARATUS.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S Drug Store and Perfume Depot, where you will find pure Drugs, Family and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

KISSINGEN, CONGRESS, BLUE LICK,
SARATOGA and VICHY WATERS
Drawn from Marble Fountains, always cold, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

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Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Wooten Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.
Gas Fitting and Plumbing.
We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an
Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,
which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the
NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.
As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.
Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.
We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,
And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.
WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 36th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
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Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
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English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

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There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS. ELGIN WATCHES Over 300 in Use on THE PENNA. R. R.
Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1862.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
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165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
AT 4½ CENTS,
Striped Japanese Silks.
At 5c., Japanese Silks.
At 6½c., Japanese Silks. A LARGE STOCK.
At 6c., Japanese Silks. ALL COLORS.
At 7½c., Japanese Silks.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Poplins.
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At 22½c., Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 25c., Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c., Black Alpacas, extra good value.
AT 8½ CENTS.
Fast Colored Prints,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
At 6½c., Unbleached Muslin.
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At 30, 37½ and 50c., Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
At 15c., for TWO all Linen Huck Towels.
At 40 and 50c., Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c., Lace Collars, and a large assortment all grades.
SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN
WHITE CORSETS,
HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY
Handkerchiefs,
Swiss and Lace Undersleeves,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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NEW GOODS.
Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just opened New and Elegant Styles
OF
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons,
Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows,
New styles Veils, Collars and Setts,
1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes,
Made Up Muslin Undergarments,
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Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.
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SASH
BALANCE.
Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this Improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

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PHILADELPHIA,
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FINE WATCHES,
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Goods sent by Express on approval.
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Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
No. 141 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of LOOKING GLASSES and PICTURE FRAMES, embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
FINE MANTLE AND PIER GLASSES a specialty. ly4:955-TTHS

Wall Paper, 1872.
A full assortment of the usual styles of PAPER HANGINGS.
Various designs for Panels in Illuminations in Fine Colors, strictly artistic, and highly decorative for town and suburban houses.
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Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
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LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country by Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
New Spring Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Dress Goods,
Colored Silks,
Japanese Silks,
Black Silks,
Trimming Silks and Satins.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Thibet Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Fancy Spring Shawls,
Shoulder Scarfs,
Neck Ties and Scarfs.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
White Goods,
Honeycomb Quilts,
Marseilles Quilts,
Vestibule and Curtain Laces,
Carpets and Oil Cloths.
New Cassimeres,
JEANS, &C.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW SPRING GOODS.
We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of
BLACK SILKS
Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres,
And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
MOORHO

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

The Chicago *Tribune* referring to the advance in wheat remarks: The rise in grain, both in the home and foreign markets, is probably based, to a considerable extent, on the backwardness of the season. Experience, however, has shown that late springs are not indicative of deficient crops or an inferior quality of grain. On the contrary, late springs have generally been attended with the best yield, and the best qualities of both winter and spring wheats, and also of all the other leading crops of the country. It is the weather of the seasons of ripening and harvesting that is the most important in connection with the yield and quality of crops.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday says: It is quite probable the effect of the May coupons has already been discounted, as of the $18,000,000 to come out on the first proximo, it is estimated that full two-thirds are held in Europe. The Secretary has ordered the pre-payment without rebate of the May interest on the 24th instant (Wednesday). The position of affairs relative to the final adjustment of the Alabama matters, and the possible renewed complications between France and Germany, all combine to give tone to the premium, especially in view of the apathy or obstinacy of the Secretary in relation to the idle hoard of gold in the Treasury. In the meantime our importations are increasing, our exports light, the demand for customs large, and the coin averages of the banks decreasing every week, to say nothing of the possibility now almost a probability, that specie will have to go from ward to Washington on the adverse balance of our trade. Yet the hundred millions of Treasury gold lie more than useless in the Government strong boxes, guarded and watched over by Treasury officials with the same jealous care as a miser guards his stores.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	116	116¾
5-20—1862	114¼	114¼
" 1864	111	111¾
" 1865	114¼	114¾
" 1865 new	113¾	113¾
" 1867	114	114
" 1868	114¼	114¼
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
Gold	111¼	111¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¾	99¾
Do Scrip	93¼	93¼
Erie	62	63¾
Hariem	124	125
Reading		
Lake Shore	97	97¼
Fort Wayne	95¾	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¼	92¼
Rock Island	115	115¼
Chicago & N. W.	83¾	84
Do. Preferred	95¾	95¼
St. Paul, Common	62¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	81¾	81
Wabash	78¾	78¾
Do. Preferred	39¾	39¾
Union Pacific	34¾	40
Ohio & Mississippi	49¾	49¼
Pacific Mail	68¾	68¾
West. Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Adams Express	97¼	98¾
American Express	73¼	73¼
U. S. Express	74	73¾
Wells, Fargo	80¼	80¾

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58¾	58¼
Reading R. R.	59	59
Camden & Amboy	120¾	120¾
Lehigh Navigation	46¾	46¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¼	41¾
Central Transportation	45	45
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94½	94½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	28¼	28½

NEW YORK, April 24, 1872.

Gold active and higher, closing strong at 112@112¼. Loans 6 per cent. for carrying to 1-61 for use. Clearances $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $1,050,000. Governments strong, at 1/4@⅜ higher, with small offerings. The Treasury bought $263,850, at 111.61 to 111.74. Stocks were strong all day, especially Erie, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Harlem. Erie rose 3¾ per cent.; Pacific Mail, 1¾; Harlem, 2½, and Ohios, ⅝. The rest of the list was ¼@¾ better, and the whole market closed strong. The Committee on Securities of the Stock Exchange refuse to place Atlantic and Great Western on the list. Money market easier. The market opened at 7, but large amounts were loaned at 4, which was the closing rate. State bonds were dull and firm.

Sterling exchange, 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '62, 114¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 115¼; do. new, 114; '67, 114¾; '68, 115; 10-40s, 110; currency 6s, 116¼; new 5s, 112.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6s, 96; Tennessee, old, 69¾; new, 69; Virginia, new, 56; old, 52; North Carolina, old, 56; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¾; Quicksilver, 41¾; Adams Ex., 98¾; Wells-Fargo do, 81½; American Merchants Union do, 73½; United States do, 73¾; Pacific Mail, 70¾; New York Central, 99¾; Erie, 62¾; Reading preferred, 87; Harlem, 127; do. preferred, 120; Michigan Central, 115½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 94; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 110¾; St. Paul, 62; do preferred, 80½; Wabash, 78¾; do pref'd, 39; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 56; Chicago & Alton, 118; do pref'd, 121; Ohio and Mississippi, 49¼; C. C. & C., 91½; Burlington and Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 35; Illinois Central, 133; Union Pacific, 39¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102¾; Union, 92¾; Delaware and Lackawanna, 108¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

Trade was very quiet on Duquesne Way to-day; however, this is nothing new. Business has been dragging so long that operators have become reconciled, and hence there is not so much complaint as formerly. Refined is unchanged; spot, 21¾; April, 21¾; May 22; June, 22¼; sale of 1,000 bbls for April, at 21¾. There has been some inquiry for several days past for early deliveries to fill cargoes, but as noted in our last report, refiners, as a rule, are unwilling to sell at present quotations, claiming that there is no margin. Crude is quiet and unchanged; sale one barge (800 bbls) at 9¼; Parker, still quoted at $5.40 per bbl.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, acct. W Stewart	574
Citizen's O W, acct. P Hutchinson	912
American O W, acct. W Stewart	1010
Vesta O W, acct. H McKelvey	308
Total	2704

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY April 24, 1872.

ASHES.—Market is quiet and prices unchanged; Common Soda, 6; refined 7; Nitrate, 6; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES.—Sales at $2.50@3.50 for common to fair, and $4@5 for good to prime. Offerings generally in bad condition; trade dull.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BEANS.—Steady, with sales at $2.50 to $3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime Navy.

BUTTER.—Sales of prime to choice roll at 28@30c, and medium to good at 23@25c.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 5@8¾cts as to quality.

CHEESE.—Sales of new dairy at 15@17cts as to quality. Prime (old) York State Goshen, of which the stock in this market is about exhausted, quoted at 20.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5.50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, (3 lb cans) 80 to $7 per case, according to quality; Tomatoes, $4.50 to $5; Corn, $5 to $8.50.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@18 for prime.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted nominally at 19cts by the car load and 24@26cts additional for smaller lots.

COUNTRY BACON.—Dull; shoulders 4¼@5c, clear sides 5¼@6¼; hams, 8@9. Country lard, 8@8½c.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches continue dull; halves 9@10 cts; mixed 7 to 8; quarters 6 to 6½; peeled 14@16. Apples 5 to 5½ for fair to prime and 9¼ for choice. Blackberries, 15 to 16; pitted Cherries, 27 to 30 cts; unpitted, 6 to 8 cts.

EGGS.—The receipts are not so large, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices are unchanged, 15@15½cts.

FLOUR.—Is firm and prices are still tending upward; we advance our quotations 25cts per bbl as follows; red winter wheat, 8.25@8.75; and spring wheat, $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas. Rye flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues scarce and in demand, and prices are firm but unchanged; red winter, $1.70@1.75; white, $1.75@1.80, according to quality; No 3 Spring, $1.70; No 2, $1.65. Oats quiet and unchanged.—the market is generally reported firmer but there is no improvement in the demand, and stocks are fair for the season. Shelled Corn is in rather better demand and at present there are but few sellers, but in elevator, under 60 cts; some operators are disposed to regard corn as good stock at present prices, contending that it is too low as compared with wheat. Rye is dull but unchanged; sales at 58 in bulk and 60 bagged. Rye is scarce but there is not apparently much inquiry for it; we continue to give $1 as the ruling quotation. Nothing doing in Barley, and in the absence of sales we continue nominal.

GROCERIES.—Trade, as noted in our last report, is improving; orders are coming in freely, but there is still room for improvement. One of the principal commodities, coffee, continues dull, as the demand is restricted wholly to supplying immediate wants, and until the market becomes more settled, no improvement can reasonably be expected. Sugars are moderately active, as are also Syrups, Molasses, Rice, etc., etc., but there is no change whatever to make in quotations.

COFFEE.—Rio.—Choice, 23¼@24; Prime, 22¾@23; Good, 22; Fair, 21¾. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¾; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 11¼; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11½; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¾. These quotations are for straight brands; "marked up" sugars, ¼ less.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60@62; other grades, from 40@50.

TEAS.—Gunpowder—Choice, 97½; Prime, 94; Good, 9. Rangoon, 86@88. Patna, 81@83.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 30; Cloves, 22; Nutmegs, $1.30.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales in a jobbing way, at $4.50@4.75 per barrel.

HAY.—With a diminished demand and increased receipts, stocks are accumulating, and the market is easier, though as yet prices are not quotably lower; we continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $30 to $35.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is reported dull and we reduce our quotations to $1.45@1.50 for gallon bags.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at 82@83.

ONIONS.—Sales at $2 to $3 per bbl, as to quality. Onion sets, $4.50 to $5.50 per bushel.

POTATOES.—In fair supply and the receipts continue liberal, but as yet prices are still maintained; sales in a jobbing way at 80 to 90 cts per bushel according to quality.

FEA NUTS.—Sales at 8½@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, sets; pinted sides, 7¾cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11½; do, canvased, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¼; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

TALLOW.—Sales at 6@6¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1.85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—The stock of Clover Seed is very much reduced with an increased demand; the market is firmer and prices higher; we now quote at $5.75@6. Timothy Seed is unchanged at $3.25@3.50. Flax Seed is in demand at $1.90.

TALLOW.—Rough 5@6cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines quoted at 87@88, by the load and car 90@92 in a jobbing way.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts thus far have been light, and with a full attendance of buyers, and a brisk demand, the market is strong, and last week's prices are fully sustained; everything offered thus far has changed hands, and that, too, at full prices, and at noon to-day (when we left the yards,) there were very few, if any, in the pens unsold. Indeed the common and medium grades brought an advance of ⅛ to ¼, as compared with last week, and with continued favorable advices from the east, trade, as already intimated, is brisk, and the supply up to this writing has not been equal to the demand, and the indications are that the arrivals will be light during the balance of the week. Prime: 1,400 to 1,500 steers may be quoted at $7@7.25, and good 1,200 to 1,300 at 6½@6¾c. We can report one drove of 68 head, averaging 1,150 lbs at 6¼c; 5 cars of prime southern Ohio steers, averaging 1,350 to 1,400 lbs, at 7¼c; and 2 cars averaging 1,500 to 1,550 lbs, at 7¼—the first named drove was taken by Kelly of New York, and the two latter by McArdle & Maynes, of Philadelphia.

There is a continued fair demand for stock cattle, and with limited offerings, the market for "stockers" is firmer, though prices are not quotably higher. As the pasture is coming up rapidly, and will soon be in good condition for grazing, farmers and stock growers are anxious to buy now, but at the same time they are not prepared as yet to pay higher prices; many of them sold their cattle last fall and winter, for about what they cost in the spring preceding, and there is no telling but what the same thing might occur again next fall and winter.

Following is a pretty full account of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
13	16,520	6 25	3	3,520	6 65
3	3,160	6 65	3	3,170	6 65
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
16	8,600	5 50	20	21,430	5 75
16	18,980	6 55	17	21,720	6 65
22	18,580	6 70	16	18,970	6 75
Sadler, Havens & Co.:					
16	19,390	5 87	24	24,930	5 12
2	2,690	5 00	17	20,560	6 40
17	15,520	6 25	2	2,350	5 00
Smith, Watson & Briggs:					
35	13,560	6 25	14	14,800	6 60
3	3,160	4 75	15	19,250	6 70
15	20,120	6 70			
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
2	2,160	6 50	3	3,230	6 40
2	2,370	6 40	1	1,040	6 35
2	2,560	6 75	5	5,250	5 80
19	18,700	5 70	17	18,560	6 15
68	77,730	6 25	2	3,520	6 70

SHEEP.

It was expected on Saturday last that the market this week would be hard and this was based on the supposition that there would be heavy arrivals; now while the receipts have been liberal, the market, instead of weakening, is stronger, and prices instead of drooping are higher than ever—higher than they have been for several years. Several bunches of prime to extra fine wool, averaging from 100 to 110 lbs, or thereabouts, brought from 6c to 6½cts, and good 90 to 95 lbs, same grade and quality, may be quoted at 9 to 9¼. Clipped sheep may be quoted at from 5¾ to 7¾, according to quality and condition.

Geo. Perritte, of Washington county, (this State) has sold in this market, within the past ten days, 1370 fine wool Washington county weathers, averaging 90 to 95 lbs, at an average of 8¾ cts per head.

Messrs. Reynolds & Co. embraces the bulk of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
177	16,010	9 60	154	14,530	9 75
24	2,520	9 45	109	9,260	6 30
111	7,650	5 80	110	10,660	9 80
196	16,670	6 50	70	4,890	5 55
247	19,710	8 90	88	7,820	9 50
166	12,820	9 70	150	15,200	9 80
Sadler, Havens & Co.; sold:					
49	4,360	9 25	45	4,000	7 00
30	2,720	7 00	37	4,220	8 37
73	6,530	9 25	313	28,830	7 75
86	7,820	9 00	162	15,055	9 70
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
117	12,460	9 70	170	13,550	9 60
146	14,580	9 20	92	7,420	9 00
73	5,460	9 00	121	14,510	9 60
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
50	4,010	9 10	409	31,630	10 00
205	18,060	7 00	161	11,640	8 50
74	7,540	10 00	221	20,090	7 00
379	35,200	7 05	70	6,700	10 00
80	7,010	9 25	218	17,670	6 25
220	20,380	6 80	386	36,940	9 75
232	20,675	6 75	156	14,940	9 75
J D Ulery sold:					
247	19,710	8 90			

HOGS.

Trade is fair, though nothing to brag about. The arrivals continue comparatively light and the offerings, as a general thing, are reported rather common in point of quality; this being the case the best grades, such as are bought for Philadelphia, are firmer and a shade higher, while Yorkers (the lower grades) in consequence of increased offerings, are weaker. We now quote the former at 4,90 to 5,10 and the latter at 4,25 to 4,50. Below will be found a pretty full report of the sales since the date of our last report:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
40	7,100	4 60	14	3,260	5 00
26	6,050	5 00	84	14,870	4 60
115	23,580	4 50	41	8,550	4 62
Hazlewood & B., sold:					
46	12,260	4 70	86	22,490	4 45
84	21,670	4 90	57	14,100	4 60
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
128	27,490	4 85	100	22,790	4 70
60	13,160	4 90	65	15,110	4 70
102	24,420	4 90	110	17,020	4 65
114	26,740	4 85	66	5,040	4 40
105	18,720	4 55	58	13,210	4 20
Smith, Watson & B., sold:					
118	25,000	4 45	60	13,460	4 90
85	11,840	4 60	23	4,550	4 50
30	9,340	4 90	51	12,390	4 45
62	11,450	4 60	28	5,760	4 60
65	15,260	4 95	13	3,740	4 50
49	11,530	4 87	74	16,410	5 00
Holmes Lafferty & Co., sold:					
112	25,000	4 50	157	24,430	4 70
102	26,180	4 90	75	22,690	4 92
188	22,640	4 75	115	26,210	4 45
40	6,820	4 50	112	24,840	4 75
J D Ulery, sold:					
28	3,560	5 00	46	13,090	5 10
50	15,840	5 10	13	3,700	4 90

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace ore	4	Zug & Co	3
Kloman C Bro ore	4	Shoenberger B & Co	5
Pgh Bolt Co	1		
Total	17		

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Superior Mills	4	Lewis B & D ore	4
Nimick & Co., metal	18	Zug & Co	3
J. W. Porter	4	Lewis O & P	2
Jno. A Laughey	2		
Total	33		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Wharton, Bros & Co metal	3	J. Moorhead, met.	12
John A Laughey m	3	J W Porter metal	19
Brown & Co	5		
Total	39		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

R. Wister metal	4	J. W. Porter	m 1

Cincinnati Iron Market.

The market for pig iron is strong, and prices are a little higher for some grades. Malleable iron is firm, but less active. We quote: Hot blast—No 1 charcoal foundry per ton, $52@53; No 2 do, $50; forge, $48@50. Cold blast—Charcoal, $50@60; do car wheel, $55@65. Hot blast stone coal—No 1 foundry, $50@52; No 2 do $47 @50; forge, $48; blooms, $50@100. Scrap iron —Wrought, 2@2½c; do cast, 1¼@1¾c.

MARKETS BY TLEEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 24—5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 90; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93½; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, April 24—5-20s of '62, 95¾.

PARIS, April 24—Rentes 58f 17c.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—Cotton dull; middling upland 11¾d. California white wheat 11s 11d @12s 4d; red spring 10s 1d@12 4d; red winter 11s 10d. Flour 27s. Corn 28s. Cheese 69s.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Cotton dull; middling upland 23½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6.35@6.85; common to good $6.90@ 7.25; good to choice $7.30@8.10; white wheat western extra $8.15@8.25. Rye flour dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 92c. Wheat steady; amber Michigan $1.80@1.88; Pennsylvania $1.90@1.92. Rye scarce; western 91c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; western mixed 75@75½c; yellow 76c; old 75c. Oats active; western 52½@53½c; state 53@54½c. Eggs easier; western 16½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Leather steady at 28@30c; Orinoco 27½@28c. Wool unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9c; refined 10¾ @11¼@11¾c. Molasses steady. Rice firm at 8¾ @9½c. Crude petroleum 12¼c; refined 22c. Turpentine heavy at 65¼@66c. Pork firmer; mess $12.60; prime $11. Beef unchanged. Lard and butter unchanged. Cheese steady at 11 @17½c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper unchanged; Ingot Lake easier at 42@43c for delivery; market firm at 35½c. Lead 6½@6¾c. Spelter 6½c. Iron quiet; Scotch $40@54; American $40@51; bar firm at 3?9; Russia sheet very firm at 18½c gold.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 24.—Cattle: receipts 697, making the total for the week thus far 5,357, or 328 cars, against 305 last week; market strong, with yesterday's prices; sales of 368 Illinois steers, 1,015 to 1,487 lbs, at $5.60@7; 49 Canada stockers and steers, 800 to 1,042 lbs, $4.62½@ 5.75; 18 Michigan steers, 1,215 lbs, $5.75; 32 Texas steers, 1,163 lbs, $5.75; 37 Ohio steers, 1,306 lbs, $6.37½; 74 Missouri steers, 1,435 lbs, $6.05. Sheep: receipts 2,000, making the total for the week thus far 4,100, against 4,000 last week; market firm at Tuesday's quotations; sales of 415 clipped Ohio sheep, 80 to 92 lbs, $6.50@7.00; 248 wooled Ohio sheep, 85 to 102 lbs, $5.00@5.85. Hogs: receipts 700, making the supply thus far 14,800, against 7,500 last week; market quiet; sales 880, 171 to 279 lbs, $4.70@4.75.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Trade is rather inactive; the leading dry goods jobbers are doing a fair business at steady and firm prices, but with commission men and cloth jobbing houses trade continues dull for the season. All woolens are held firmly, and the market is buoyant, with prices well up on most descriptions. Staple cotton steady and firm, both for home and export. Printed dress goods, all textures, have met with ready enough sale at prices which afford a fair margin. Buyers are operating cautiously, and the whole trade is in a healthy condition.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Flour dull and drooping; low to choice treble $8.10; choice family $10.50@12.50. Corn advanced; mixed and yellow 68@69c; white 69@70c. Oats 53@ 58c. Bran $1.10@1.20. Hay advanced; prime $21; choice $22. Pork dull; mess $13.25. Bacon at 5½ @7¼@7¾c. S. C. hams 11¾@11¾c. Lard dull; tierce 8¾@9¼c; keg 10½c. Sugar: inferior 5¾@6c; common 7c; fair to good fair 8@9c; choice clarified 10¼c. Molasses: rebuild 45c. Whisky 89@91c. Coffee 19¼@20½c. Cotton is in fair demand; good ordinary 21¾c; low middlings 22½c; middlings 23½c; receipts 822 bales; exports to Liverpool 8,302 bales; stock 106,053 bales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Tobacco unchanged at full figures; sales 285 hhds. Bagging quiet and steady; heavy hemp 17c; flax 17½c. Cotton quiet; middling 22½c. Flour firm; extra family $7.25@7.50. Wheat quiet and supply light; choice $1.75@1.85. Corn in good demand; sales 3,000 bush, white delivered at 59c. Oats steady at 48c. Rye 90@95c; all sacked. Provisions in fair speculative demand, both for home and export, on private terms $12.25@12.50; cash $13.75 in fair order demand. Bacon: shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear, 5¾@7@7½c. Hams: sugar cured 11@12c for packed. Lard in tierces 8¾ @9c; kegs 9¾@10c; jobbing at ¼c higher.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Flour: extra spring, quiet and firm. Wheat: No. 2 Spring opened active but closed quiet and firm at $1.30¾. Corn: No. 2 mixed firm and strong at 42½c. Oats: No. 2 neglected at 34c. Rye: No. 2 prime: 74@75c. Barley firm and neglected; 57@58c. Mess pork $12.10@12.15 cash; $12.15@12.17½ May. Lard firm; $8.60. Meats steady and unchanged: shoulders 4¾@4½c; sides clear rib 6½@6¼c; clear 6¾c; hams in pickle 7¾@9¼c. Highwines active and firm; 83¼c bid. Hogs steady; $4.00@6.75.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Cotton dull; middling 22¾@23c. Flour firm; family $7.85@8. Wheat firm; red $1.71@1.74. Corn firm at 49@50c. Rye firm at 91c. Oats steady at 42@45c. Eggs steady at 14c. Mess pork firm at $12.75@13.00 regular; no city packed to be had below $15.00. Lard firm; summer steam 8¾c; winter 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¾c; sides 5¾@6¾@6½c. Hogs dull; light $5.80@4.00, Whisky firm, closing at 84c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Flour firm; Wisconsin and Pennsylvania $5.47. Indiana and Ohio $8.50@2.25. Wheat firm; State and western red $1.88@1.90. Rye higher; State $1.00. Corn less active; mixed western 67¼@69c. Oats unchanged. Barley: no demand. Whisky 88½.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Flour firm; double extra spring $6.10@7.00. Wheat steady; No. 1 $1.37½; No. 2 $1.30. Oats steady; No. 2 34c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 42½. Rye dull; No. 1 72c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 68c. Mess pork $12.25. Lard: prime steam 8¼c. Bulk shoulders 4¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged; amber Michigan $1.70¾ @1.70¾. Corn firm; high mixed 50½c; low mixed 50¼c. Oats: a shade better; No. 1 44c; No. 2 39¾c; Michigan 41c. Mess pork $12.50. Lard 8c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 24.—Wheat dull; No. 1 red winter $1.72. No. 2 $1.60@1.61. Corn 55c. Oats dull; 43c. Refined petroleum quiet and steady; 19½@20c in car lots; 20½@21½c in trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1.81; No. 1 $1.75; amber $1.70. Corn 52½c. Oats 41c.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, April 24.—Cotton dull, but unchanged; low middling 21½c.

MEMPHIS, April 24.—Cotton dull; low middling 22½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24.—1 car lumber, G A Murdoff; 17 g stoves, E Alden; 100 oil bbls, W H Hamilton; 1 car s iron, Maloney & L; 1 car lumber, Heath & S; 3 do do, R Warren; 1 do do, Hill, P & Co; 1 do do, Bunton & M; 1 do do, W F Richardson; 3 do do, Slack & S; 36 bbls onions, Woodworth & D; 2 case paper, J M Litchell; 1 box chalk, Whitmore, W & D; 1 lime wire, Fahnestock & M; 53 bbls starch, T C Jenkins; 1 lb soda ash, G A Kelly; 38 bdls paper, McCullough & Co; 30 bdls do, Fgh Paper Mfg Co; 25 sks oats, J Graham; 9 kgs lard, J J Pettit.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 24.—1 car clay, Erskine & Co; 2 box iron, Fidler & Burgess; 1 bbl eggs, J O'Brien; 1 car lime, Henderson; 3 bxs g ware, Hunter & Gray; 7 sks, 2 bbls rags, Godfrey & Clark; 2 bxs glass, Harris & Ewing; 7 calves, Wm Hoffman; 25 sks potatoes, M Stout; 30 bush do, O Daniel, 1 crate rags, Haworth & Dewhurst; 1 crate rags, 1 sck do, Head, C & Co; 3 do beans, F Seed; 1 keg butter, Schomaker & Co., 7 bdls s rods, Logan, Gregg & Co; 3 cans milk, 1 basket mockery, J D Rossegger; 62 cars coal, Kier & Foster; 17 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 3 cars limestone, Shoneberger, B & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24.—1 car oats, Steel & Glass; 1 do potatoes, J Witzgall; 1 do do, Bricker & Co; 1 do stone, J Howard; 1 do oats, W Welsh & Co; 100 bbls flour, W Haslage; 1 car oats, McHenry & H; 125 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 41 bdls spokes, Phelps P & Co; 1 car bar iron, Lewis O & P; 5 doz brooms, J Porterfield; 15 do do, Haworth & D; 8 do do, W McClure; 59 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 1 car oats, S B Floyd; 1 do brick, S M Kier; 29 sks potatoes, 153 bbls do, Voigt M & Co; 100 do flour, T C Jenkins; 59 bdls spokes, H Poth; 4 bbls cider, H Rea, Jr; 4 do do, J O'Brien; 18 do flour, Atwell & Lee; 1 car rye, W J Meek; 1 do stone, F Allpater; 50 tcs grease, F Sellers & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 23.—1 car hay, Adams & Knox; 40 bbls whisky, 6 do brandy, 4 do gin, B Carson; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 lot lumber, Williams & Co; 1 car bran, Spear & Glenn; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 cars shoes, C A Wormcastle; 65 bbls lub oil, S M Cummings; 1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 2 do do, Mullin, Steen & Co; 4 do do, John A Cochran; 1 car flax seed, M B Suydam; 1 car shipstuff, Voeghly & Kopp; 38 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 55½ bxs candles, Jas Lockhart; 10½ do do, Beckfield & N; 3 hhds tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 1 lot furniture, D W Huntsman; 1 car m feed, I Hipsley; 1 car staves, D B Moore; 1 car lumber, Grush, Reminsnyder & Co; 1 do do, I B Ingham; 1 do do, Thos Grant.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 24.—1 car hay, Voight, Gutman & S; 4 firkins butter, 1 kg do, 1 bbl eggs, J J Pettit & Co; 1 hhd pork, 1 kg onions, M W Rankin & Bro; 1 bbl pork, Head & Carson; 10 do onions, 23 kgs lard, H Riddle Son & Co; 45 bxs bottles, D L Clark & Co; 1 car glycerine, McKowan O Co; 1 iron column, Jones & Laughlin; 17 tres meat, Watt Lang & Co; 2 do do, W H Bays & Son; 25 bxs soap, Jno. A Renshaw & Co; 25 do candles, Rinehart & S; 120 bushels potatoes, A Sprunell; 57 sks do, Van Fossan & S; 247 sks malt, Geo. Ober; 5 bbls eggs, H J McCracken & Co; 1 bx bees wax, Henry Reager; 3 do bacon, Voigt M & Co

HOME NEWS.

See advertisement, on first page, of farm lands wanted.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters held for Postage.—Mr. C. Wislater, Mount Pleasant, Pa., 3c; John Bruch, Millevay, Pa., 3c; Conrad Speidel, Braddocksfield, Pa., 3c; Dennis O'Connell, Fealbrook, Pa., 3c; George A. Torrence & Co., Connellsville, Pa., 3c.

Crushed to Death.

Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, Cornelius Toomey, who was employed in the Superior Iron Works, Ninth ward, Allegheny, met with a horrible death while engaged in the mill. The deceased was a young man about twenty-two years of age, and had come from Harrisburg but a few days since. He was employed in the Superior Works, and went into the mill yesterday afternoon about five o'clock to commence work. It is supposed that he was slightly intoxicated at the time, and, staggering up against the coupling, was drawn through the rolls. He was horribly crushed, and of course instantly killed.

Last evening Acting Coroner McMasters was informed of the accident and proceeded to hold an Inquest over the remains. A jury was impanelled and returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Japanese Delegation.

It will be remembered that the Japanese Embassy, on their way to Washington, a few months ago, passed rather quickly through our city, but with the promise that a delegation would soon be sent to view the numerous industries of the Smoky City. On Tuesday the delegation arrived, consisting of K. Nagone and T. T. Oskine, the former a civil engineer, and the latter our old friend "Tommy," who was here some twelve years ago. Mr. George Allvee has been showing the delegation around, and yesterday they took an extensive tour of the rolling mills. Their time is, unfortunately, limited, and they will probably leave to-day.

The delegation will doubtless leave impressed with the magnitude of our manufacturing establishments, and taking with them much valuable information, which they may put into practice when they reach Japan.

Resignation Withdrawn.

It will be remembered that, at a meeting of the congregation of the Third Presbyterian Church, this city, on Thursday evening of last week, to consider the resignation which the Rev. F. A. Noble had offered of the pastorate of the church, a series of resolutions were adopted, complimentary of the Reverend gentleman, and requesting him, respectfully though earnestly, to withdraw his resignation. A committee was appointed to wait upon the pastor, and lay before him the resolutions, the committee to report at another meeting of the congregation this evening. The committee having performed their duty, at the close of the prayer meeting at the church last evening, Mr. Noble announced that, after carefully and prayerfully reconsidering the matter, he had concluded to withdraw his resignation. This announcement will be received with sincere satisfaction not only by the members of his church, but by the public at large.

Public Entertainments.

THE THOMAS ORCHESTRA. — The Theodore Thomas Orchestra Concerts invariably draw large and cultured audiences when the company visits this city, and the audience which assembled last evening at Library Hall was no exception to the rule. Indeed it is seldom that we see so fine and appreciative an assemblage at any place of amusement as was that of last night. Upon the merits of the organization, and almost absolute perfectness of their entertainment we need make no comment. Our people have so often listened to the enchanting strains which flow as from fifty musical rivulets into one grand, deep current of melody—and always heard but to be delighted—that it is not needful that we should say anything with reference to the performances last evening in detail. As a whole, it was fully equal to past performances, and, a number of new pieces having been rendered, the programme, on account of the variety thus introduced, was even more interesting than usual. The last concert of the series will be given this evening.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "Hunchback" was rendered at this fine theatre last evening, by the Jane Coombs company, in their fulminating style of playing the beautiful drama. The leading characters, *Julia* and *Master Walter*, were sustained by Miss Coombs and Mr. Robinson, the remaining parts being admirably rendered by the members of the company. Brinsley Sheridan's popular comedy, "School for Scandal," will be presented this evening.

THE ART GALLERY still continues to attract many of the picture loving community to the Mozart hall. To persons of refined and cultivated taste there can be nothing more pleasing than the study of these beautiful specimens of art. No one who spends an hour in the Gallery will come away without regretting the loss of his time. Visit the Gallery before the close of the season if you would enjoy a really artistic feast.

FOREPAUGH'S MAMMOTH SHOW continues to draw such crowds as only Forepaugh can. To-day and the rest of this week he will continue to give exhibitions at Union Park, Allegheny. Large crowds come from the grounds every day with smiles of satisfaction on their faces, feeling that the amusement and instruction which they have realized has amply repaid them for their time and money.

CAPTURE OF THE WHEELING MURDERER.

Strauder Arrested—Acknowledges His Identity and Confesses his Guilt.

The horrible details of the wife murder at Wheeling are too fresh in the memories of our readers to need repetition. The murderer, Taylor Strauder, a colored carpenter, escaped, and it was thought he came to this city. Chief of Police Irwin received dispatches from Wheeling describing the murderer, and he was closely watched, but any one answering to Strauder's description. Despite every effort of the detective, no trace of the murderer could be discovered.

On Saturday a colored man made his appearance in the city, and commenced work at Minersville as a carpenter. He was suspected of being the murderer, but as no accurate description had been received he was not arrested. The Chief of Police at Wheeling, however, was immediately telegraphed to for full and detailed description of the murderer, and yesterday morning a reply was received giving a description which fully convinced them that their suspicions were correct.

About eleven o'clock yesterday morning, officers Lewis Scott and Samuel Long, of the detective force, proceeded to Minersville and found the suspected murderer working on a scaffolding at driving nails with a hatchet. Fearing that he might attempt to use the hatchet as he had previously used an ax, officer Scott borrowed the tool from him, while officer Long informed him of the suspicion that rested upon him, and that he would have to accompany them to the Station House. He denied the charges, claiming that his name was Johnson, and that he was from East Virginia. However, he kindly consented to accompany the officers, and was soon safely caged within the Station House.

While in the cell two colored men of the city, who knew Strauder, were sent for, and immediately recognized the prisoner. With the exception of his beard and hair, which he has had trimmed, he answers perfectly to the description. He presently acknowledged his identity, and in conversation with some of his colored acquaintances indirectly confessed his guilt. He says he had good reasons for committing the deed, though he does not say what they are.

Chief of Police Irwin telegraphed to Wheeling that the murderer had been arrested. Officer Long will leave for Wheeling with the prisoner on the 6:43 train this morning.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

Meeting of the Police Committee Last Evening—$1,000 Offered for the Apprehension of the Murderer—Commendable Action—Resolutions of Respect.

The Police Committee of City Councils held a special meeting last evening, at the Mayor's office, to take action with reference to the murder of officer John Stack. J. M. Gazzam, Esq., acted as Chairman *pro tem.*, and Charles P. Duff Secretary.

The Chairman stated that this was a special meeting called by the Mayor, and called upon His Honor to state its object. Mayor Blackmore stated that one of his best police officers had been waylaid and assaulted, and that death had resulted from the injuries thus received. Deceased had been in reduced circumstances, and, having no friends able to bury him properly, he thought that the Committee should appropriate a sum sufficient to defray the funeral expenses.

On motion the Mayor was authorized to have deceased buried, and to present the bill therefor to the Committee for payment.

A considerable sum of money having been subscribed by the attachees of the Mayor's office and the police force, Clerk Patterson was requested to refund the same.

The thanks of the Committee were tendered to Mayor Blackmore and Clerk Patterson, for their efforts to procure a fund for the burial of deceased.

On motion, the Mayor was authorized to offer a reward of $1,000 for the detection and conviction of the person or persons who committed the assault.

On motion, it was decided that the Police Committee attend the funeral in a body.

Mayor's Clerk Patterson was, on motion, appointed a Committee of one to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of deceased.

The Mayor was authorized to advertise the reward offered by the Committee in all the city daily morning papers, for one week.

On motion, adjourned.

The Committee, immediately after adjournment, proceeded in a body to the boarding house of the deceased to view the body.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

After the adjournment of the Committe, the following preamble and resolutions were prepared by the sub-committee appointed for that purpose:

WHEREAS, It is known to the Police Committee that John Stack, the deceased, as a police officer under the last and present administrations, and during six years' service in the army in the service of the country, by his adoption, sustained a most excellent record for sobriety and efficiency in the discharge of his duties, and by his example and gentlemanly bearing reflected credit on the force, and upon the appointing power, therefore be it

Resolved, That whilst we sympathize with his relatives, friends and companions in his untimely end, cut off in the prime of manhood, we sincerely regret his loss. And be it further

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory, the entire police force attend his funeral in a body.

$1000 REWARD!

Murder Most Foul!

STRICKEN DOWN AT MIDNIGHT!

A Dark, Mysterious Deed!

WHO WERE THE ASSASSINS?

Imposing Funeral Today.

Several days ago in another department of this journal was published a strong appeal to the courts and public opinion in behalf of those men charged with the protection of property and the preservation of peace in the community. The death of Policeman John Stack, which we have to record with feelings of deep regret and sorrow this morning, gives much additional weight and force to the remarks previously adventured in these columns. He was struck down by the blow of the assassin at a dark and early hour on Tuesday morning, on one of our most traveled public thoroughfares, and his tragic death is thus far enveloped in the most profound mystery.

THE HORRIBLE MURDER

was committed about twenty minutes to one o'clock, on the mentioned morning, a few doors below Bender's restaurant, between Fourth and Third avenues, on Smithfield street. Deceased had, but ten minutes before he met with the violent treatment that resulted in his death, been in friendly conversation with a brother officer and companion, officer Gibson. He parted with him and crossed to the other side of the street from that on which a few minutes afterwards his bruised and mangled body was found. Previously he had been to the fire on Liberty street and at the Tombs and there was no evidence of liquor discovered upon him by the many with whom he came in contact. He was on his way home, to his boarding-house at No. 164 Third avenue, when left by officer Gibson. He was found insensible and almost dead in a few minutes after by substitute Carville, who at once rallied assistance and had the man carried tenderly to the Tombs, not knowing who he was, as he, having been suspended previously for tardiness at roll call, was not clad in his uniform.

DEATH INEVITABLE.

At the Tombs he was recognized, and Captain Magiuty provided for his comfort to the very best of his ability, and at once dispatched for Dr. McCann, the City Physician. He promptly responded, and after an examination of the injuries, pronounced the case a hopeless one, as the skull was fractured, and so violent had been the blow, that concussion of the brain had resulted.

UNCONSCIOUS.

Sometime during the morning the injured man was removed to his boarding house, and subsequently to the Twelfth ward hospital, where he died yesterday morning. From the time he was found until his death, the officer remained unconscious, although evidently suffering great pain, as at times, in consequence of his writhings, the united strength of two men was required to keep him in bed. Four physicians attended him, from the first it being considered a very critical case, and all hope having been abandoned on Tuesday evening.

DEATH ENSUES.

Early yesterday morning the spirit of the sufferer winged its way to the world beyond. Shortly after death, acting Coroner McMasters was notified, and requested to go to the hospital to hold an inquest. Proceeding thither, he empanneled a jury consisting of the following gentlemen: W. C. Smythe, J. E. Irving, H. Dufley, John Irwin, Maffett Marsh and Jos. Zimmerman. It being deemed advisable to have a post mortem examination, Drs. Benham, Arthurs and Asdale were entrusted with that duty, and the inquest was postponed until five o'clock. But at that time, when it will be resumed at the Mayor's office. The post mortem examination was made yesterday afternoon, the result of which will be made known at the inquest. It is sufficient to state that the skull was found to be crushed in and the brain congested enough to produce death. Bruises and gashes, as though made by sharp-toed boots, were found on the right side and the calf of the left leg. These could not by any possibility have been caused by a fall. The physicians all agree that a murder was committed in the case.

TRIBUTES OF RESPECT.

Last evening the remains were removed to the boarding house of deceased, on Third avenue, from where the funeral will take place this afternoon, proceeding to St. Mary's Cemetery. Deceased was a member of the Catholic church, and the ceremonies of this denomination will be observed at the funeral.

The corpse was laid out in an elegant rosewood coffin and in full uniform worn as a policeman. In the hands was placed a beautiful boquet, and flowers were liberally strewn about the coffin. Nearly all the police force, the Police Committee of Councils, Mayor Mayor, Clerk Patterson, Captains Reed and Maginty, and other city officials, together with a large number of citizens, visited the house during the evening to pay a last tribute to the worth and excellence of the departed official.

THE FUNERAL.

This afternoon the funeral will take place. The following order of procession has been arranged to be under the direction of Capt. W. D. Jones as marshal:

Band of music—Six police.
Great Western Band.
125 policemen.
Officials of City Government.
Police Committee.
Chief Police.
Hearse.
Mayor, Clerk and Chief of Police.
Captains and Lieutenants.
Citizens.
Carriages and buggies.

The funeral promises to prove one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the city. It will proceed direct route to St. Paul's Cathedral, where religious services will be held, a fitting panegyric pronounced, and from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

COMMENDABLE GENEROSITY.

A subscription paper was started yesterday afternoon, by the Mayor, Clerk Patterson and the officers on the force, and in a very short time upwards of $100 were raised for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the funeral. This will be refunded, as the Police Committee made an appropriation for that purpose last evening, but it nevertheless denotes a spirit of brotherly love and generosity on the part of the police force highly commendable and worthy more than a passing word of praise.

THE VICTIM.

Mr. Stack was born in Ireland. He was the eldest son of a gentleman of that country who is a soldier of considerable renown under Victoria. Of a roving disposition he left Ireland and came to this country. He enlisted at the age of eighteen in the regular army, and participated in most of the hard fights that finally resulted in glorious victory. In personal appearance he was grand. He weighed two hundred and forty pounds, was slim and slender, and over six feet and a half in height, and yet it is said that he was the *smallest* member of his family! It was impossible for six ordinarily endowed human beings to get "away with him" in a muscular trial of strength.

POPULAR THEORIES.

That he was sober when killed there is no doubt. He was one of the defendants in a case that called forth in his behalf an appeal to jurors from Hon. Edward Heyden, Esq., and Purviance & Purviance, which ordered his fine to be reduced to one cent and appointed a commission to investigate into the charges that would have killed him? This is the question that greatly bothers the public mind. We have grave surmises but are afraid to state them this morning. Only a few days since Mr. Henry Bender's saloon on Smithfield street, the only public house open at the time on that thoroughfare, he was slaughtered. The proprietor of that establishment is insolently reticent as to what occurred in his saloon at or about the time of the murder. A reporter of this journal called upon him for some information, but could gain none. We believe, although we say so on hearsay evidence, that there were two parties in his house just previous to the murder, and it is hard to think that he can remember nothing about their presence. A carriage and buggy are said to have been hitched near the saloon in the neighborhood. It is somewhat singular that he does not remember his late customers. Stack has passed into eternity and it is of little consequence to most of the unthinking masses of mankind whether his murderers are permitted to escape or are brought to judgment, and so the world wags on.

The "One Price" House.

The correct method of doing business, is first to have good goods and then fix a moderate price, from which no deviation will be allowed. By following out this principle, success is certain to one tradesmen; for the past few months it has had ample exemplification in the prosperity which has attended the branch of the "Boston One Price Clothing House," that has been established in Howard's block, No. 95 Smithfield street, under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Rossiter. This store has been supplied with an elegant stock of men, boys and children's clothing and gents' furnishing goods, which have been marked down to marvellously cheap rates. The goods are not a shoddy character; if they were the house would not have enjoyed the immense patronage which has been accorded it since its establishment. Everything is well made, fashionable in style, of good material and warranted to please, and there is such a full assortment that the fancy of every purchaser can be suited. Young or old gentlemen who wish to dress well without paying exorbitant rates, and parents who would buy their children's clothing cheaper than the garments could be made at home, will find it to their advantage to call at 95 Smithfield street and examine this stock.

Munson's Lightning Rod.

First premiums at New York State Fair, held at Albany; Ohio State Fair held at Cleveland; Connecticut State Fair, held at Bridgeport; Illinois State Fair, held at Freeport; Indiana State Fair, held at Indianapolis; Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Philadelphia; Maryland Institute, held at Baltimore; American Institute, of New York City; Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa; Mechanics' Institute, of Cincinnati, O.; National Fair, held at Louisville, Ky.; and at 93 county and district Fairs.

Manufactured by Lockhart & Co., No. 234, Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. M&TH

Fyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

BREVITIES.

A FEW street sprinklers are greatly needed in this city.

THE Union Republican Club of Allegheny meets this evening.

WOULD-BE members of the Legislature are beginning to distribute their cards.

THE hole in the Nicolson pavement at Wood street and Second avenue has been filled up.

THE Spring Term of the Criminal Court, so far as relates to jury trials, has ended its sessions.

THE mortal remains of Stacks, the murdered policeman, will be buried this afternoon at two o'clock.

OFFICER MOONEY is lying very ill from injuries received at the hands of a disorderly prisoner.

CORONER WEST is again incapacitated for duty by sickness, and Alderman McMasters is acting in his place.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS reward is offered for the apprehension of the assassin who assaulted officer Stacks.

THOS. DAVIS, who was injured at the works of Jones & Nimick, by the explosion of a cupola, died Tuesday night.

THE late Dr. Clark's will is being contested, one witness having been examined before Register Gray. The hearing is to be resumed tomorrow.

THE double track of the P. V. & C. R. R., through the South Side boroughs, will necessitate the removal of some of the finest residences on the South Side.

CARSON street, South Pittsburgh, has been very much widened and improved by the removal of the coal platforms of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railway.

THE alarm bell was yesterday loaded on a set of wheels at the Court House, and brought to the new City Hall. Preparations are being made to raise it to its future position.

CAPTAIN WM. M. DALGLEISH, of this city, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches, has been nominated by President Grant for the position of Inspector of Merchandise for Pittsburgh.

THE muck-role hands of the American Iron Works, South Side, who struck for twenty-five cents advance, and afterwards for fifty cents, have accepted the former advance and again gone to work.

LOUD complaints against the Pan Handle Railway are made by the patrons of the Ormsby Passenger Railway, on account of obstructing the street at at the Second avenue crossing. The matter should be investigated.

A most sad event occurred on the South Side on Tuesday evening, resulting in the death of a young man named Jacob Kuntz. He was married on Wednesday of last week, and to his bride it must indeed be a severe blow.

THE Allegheny Council Committee on Fire Engines yesterday made a tour through the Ninth ward, to select a site for the new station house and lock-up. They have not announced their selection, but will doubtless report to Councils.

THE work of erecting the massive abutment and iron trusses at the intersection of the P. V. & C. R. R. with the Pan Handle, in South Pittsburgh, has been completed. Long trains on the latter road now use the new truck for sliding purposes, pro tem.

COMPANY "A," WASHINGTON INFANTRY, will hold a special meeting this (Thursday) evening, to take action on the death of Capt. O. M. Loomis, late of the One Hundred and Second Regiment, and it is desirable that every member be present.

THE amount of orders which the mills, factories and manufacturing establishments on the South Side have received, compel them to run to their fullest capacity, night and day. The season in this vicinity is, in consequence, one of unusual activity.

EARLY Tuesday morning burglars entered the residence of Mr. C. H. Love on Centre avenue, Sheridan, through the basement window, and valise. The house of Mrs. Agnes Martin, on Devilliers street, was also broken into, but the burglars came away without reward.

THE card of John F. Hunter, for Recorder appears under "political" in to-day's paper. Mr. Hunter was a gallant soldier during the war, was a member of the 155th Regiment P. V., and lost an arm while in the service. He is thoroughly competent to fill the office, and certainly has claims on our citizens.

HENRY BRWIN was driving up Federal street, Allegheny, last evening, and in attempting to turn the corner at Montgomery avenue he was pitched out of the buggy and very severely injured about the head. He was assisted by Dr. Johnson's office and subsequently removed to his residence on Sherman avenue.

THE latest addition to the net work of railroads in Western Pennsylvania, is the Brownsville, Monongahela & Kingston, now in course of construction. The Connellsville *Monitor* says that a charter has been granted to build a road from that place to Brownsville direct, which being continued on to the Washington will make a through route to Wheeling.

IN THE Common Pleas Court yesterday Patrick Keefe filed a petition setting forth that his brother, John Keefe, is a lunatic, and asked that the appointment of a person to take charge of his property and effects. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioner, and appointed Thomas Rourke as commissioner, and required him to give $1,000 bail.

THE blacksmiths seem to have caught the "striking" fever. The "floormen" receive $3.00 and the "firemen" $3.50. Each class now demands an increase of fifty cents per day to their wages. They claim that as the proprietors have advanced the price of iron, the skilled journeymen should receive some benefit by the advance. A meeting will be held on Saturday, at which the matter will be discussed, and if the price is not given them they are determined to strike.

THE residence of Mr. Edward Rahm, on Penn street, was entered on Tuesday by burglars through a rear door. While Mr. Rahm was sleeping, they abstracted a handsome gold watch and a pocket-book, containing $25 in money and $30 in coupons. They also entered another room and took a watch and some jewelery, belonging to the boarder, Mr. Thomas Grant, but in the vault where the silverware was stored and entered it, but took nothing. After enjoying a lunch from the pantry, the burglars departed. No clue to the thieves has yet been discovered.

THE Pleasant Valley Railway Company, several days since, filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, asking for the appointment of viewers to assess the damages sustained by parties owning property along the line of the Company desired to take for railway purposes. The Company propose to straighten their road near the outer station, and to accomplish this will be compelled to pass through private property. Yesterday the Court appointed R. H. King, Robert Dalzell, Simon Drum, John C. Parke, Henry Walker, David McCandless and Wm. Harbaugh as the viewers.

A MEMBER of the editorial staff of the Cleveland *Leader* has invented a sheet-iron cat, with cylindrical attachment, and steel claws and teeth. It is worked by clock-work, will go a distance of two miles in a straight line, to a belligerent size, and by a tremolo attachment, causes, at the same time, the patent cat to emit all noises of which the living cat is capable. When you want fun you wind up your cat and place him on the roof. Every cat within a half mile hears him, girds on his armor, and sallies forth. Frequently fifty or one hundred attack him at once. So sooner does the patent cat feel the weight of an assailant, than his teeth and claws with set lightning rapidity. Adversaries within six feet of him are torn to shreds. They themselves come on to meet a similar fate, and in an hour several bushels of hair, toe-nails and fiddle strings alone remain.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

The hearing in the case of Giles, the alleged bigamist, has been postponed until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Ann Justice came before Alderman Strain yesterday and made an information charging her husband, Anson Justice, with aggravated assault and battery. The woman alleges that on the 22d inst. her husband struck her in the eye and blacked it; then throwing her down kicked her several times. The parties reside on Seventh avenue. Accused was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Wm. Bilker was charged with exercising his pugilistic powers upon Jacob Slicker, to such an extent as to knock out seven of Slicker's teeth. After a hearing before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, the case was compromised.

Bernard Brun, for disorderly conduct, was sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Mayor Callow had seven cases before him yesterday morning.

Nicholas Biegler was committed to the Work House for thirty days by Justice Krehan, for disorderly conduct and abusing his family.

Annie Reynolds, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was sent to the Work House yesterday for thirty days, by Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.

The man who was arrested in Allegheny on Tuesday, on the suspicion that he was the Wheeling murderer is, of course, freed from that charge by the arrest of the real murderer. He is still in the lock-up, however, and will probably be sent to the Work-house for vagrancy.

Sells Without Them.

It is a matter of considerable significance that Messrs. Straw & Morton employ no city canvassers to induce sales of the Singer Machine. They have no need of them as the Singer sells without employing them. If other machines could command sales without these canvassers, none of the agents would employ them as their use, of course, increases the expenses of the various agencies. It is curious that this peculiar business is the only one that employs such means to command trade. The popularity of the Singer is well assured, and during the past year it sold more than 50,000 machines above its nearest competitor. Persons who visit No. 24 Sixth street are not surprised at this fact, nor at the popularity of the Singer, as it is the best and most complete machine in the market.

The Light Running Domestic.

There are, in this city, some sewing machine agents who advertise their machines as the "cheapest." The only merit claimed for these is their low price. The light running Domestic does not ask public favor on the ground of cheapness. It is a first-class article, and proclaimed by those who have used it to be the best in the market. It has many advantages over all its competitors, not the least among which are the ease of operation and noiselessness in running. For family and manufacturing purposes it is alike excellent. The Domestic can be examined and tested at No. 20 Sixth street, where the agents, R. W. Steadman & Co., will be pleased to explain its construction and prove its excellencies.

Ayer's Latin School.

April examination will be held to-morrow (Friday) morning commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Committee.—Rev. W. W. Eells, D. D., Rev. E. Y. Garrette, Jas. O'Hara, Esq., B. C. Christy, Esq., W. K. Jennings, Esq., N. W. Shafer, Esq., C. F. Wells, Esq. Rank read and prizes given. Public invited.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Bell & Wier vs. City of Pittsburgh, previously reported, the jury awarded a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs in the sum of $977.30.

E. C. Keys & Co., vs. Wm. J. Kountz. This is an action which grew out of some of the all leged unfulfilled oil contracts of December 31, 1870. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that they had contracted for 1,000 barrels of crude oil at 14¾ cents per gallon, sellers' option until December 31st, 1869; that on the day specified (31st December, 1869) they tendered to the defendant the money agreed upon as the price of the oil, according to the terms of the contract, but that defendant declined to deliver the oil. On the other hand it is claimed on the part of the defendant that he offered to deliver the oil several days before the expiration of the time to which he was limited, but it was refused by the plaintiffs. On the 31st of December the price of oil advanced from 14¾ to 18 cents per gallon, and the plaintiffs now claim damages to the amount of the margin, 3¼ cents per gallon. Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., appears for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Shinn and Geyer for defendant. The case is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

146. Wm. McCully vs. Christian Eisenhart.
152. Allegheny City vs. Joseph H. Davis.
157. Allegheny City vs. Ross, Haller & Co.
158. Allegheny City vs. John Ross.
5. H. M. Roife vs. Milo Crawford.
4. H. M. Roife vs. James Crawford.
5. City of Pittsburgh vs. John Peirst.
6. City of Pittsburgh vs. Hugh Atkinson.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In the case of Dalley vs. Lipp, reported on trial before Judge Sterrett, the plaintiff took a non-suit yesterday.

The next case taken up before Judge Sterrett was that of Conrad Schad vs. Lydia Barnhill. Plaintiff takes a non-suit.

The case of D. C. King vs. James Blackmore, both actions for rent, argued on trial before Judge Sterrett.

The case of Waring & King vs. Peter Hotchinson is still on trial before Judge Collier.

The jury in the case of J. A. Montgomery vs. J. M. Doty, et al., failed to agree. It seems that the jury had agreed upon a verdict Tuesday night and sealed their finding. Tuesday morning one of the jurors announced to the Court that he was not satisfied. The Court decllied to receive the verdict and the jury was discharged.

Trial List for To-day.

128. Citizens Oil Refining Company vs. Kountz.
111 Young et ux., vs. McKee.
95. Rice et al. vs. Fahey.
104. Dowling vs. Byrne & Co.
105. Dunlap vs. P. C. & C. R. R. Co.
106. McAnally et ux. vs. Brown et ux.
108. Schreiner et al. vs. Sarber et al.
204. Lankard vs. Rafferty.
110. Woods, Lowry & Co. vs. McPherson & Muhlinig.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The only case tried in this Court yesterday was that of the Commonwealth vs. Adolph Eberhart indicted for felonious assault and battery. The defendant is employed by the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Railway Company, and the assault is alleged to have been committed at the car stables in Manchester. It was shown that the difficulty took place between the defendant on the head with an iron bar. The case was tried at the last term, but the jury failed to agree, and a new trial became necessary. The case was argued by A. Mitchell's, 425 Liberty street, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BREEN—On Wednesday morning, April 24th, at 2 o'clock A. M., MARY, daughter of James Breen, aged 17 years, 6 months and 20 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, at 2 o'clock P. M., Friday.

WILSON—At the residence of her brother, James B. Grant, Covington, Ky., on Tuesday morning, 23d inst., Mrs. Agnes Wilson, wife of the late Dr. J. H. Wilson, formerly of this city.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LOOMIS—On Tuesday, April 23d, 1872, at Washington, D. C., Capt. ORLANDO M. LOOMIS, son of Hon. A. W. Loomis.

His remains will be brought here for interment. Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's Fair Haven Plan of Lots.

First sale of lots at farm formerly owned by F. Riggs, now known as Fair Haven, and within fifteen minutes' ride of the city, on Saturday, April 27th, at one o'clock, on the premises.

60 LOTS

will be offered on the following terms, placing them within the reach of all:

Ten per cent. cash, and five dollars per month thereafter, with interest. The extension of the road is now under contract, and passenger cars will run to above place within sixty or ninety days.

Plans of the lots can be seen at the office of the Company, in South Pittsburgh, and at Fair Haven on the day of the sale. The Company have been induced to offer these lots on account of others who desire to locate convenient to their new mines. This plan of lots is designed by the Company to furnish homes to such of their employes as may desire to embrace this rare opportunity.

The coal being all taken out of first river hills, future mining operations are rapidly converging towards this place, and Fair Haven must necessarily be the point of shipment for the coal of this mining dis district. Trains will leave at 11 and 12 o'clock, from office of the Company in South Pittsburgh.

Sixteen Years of Success.—In 1856 the now famous MUSTANG LINIMENT was first made known to the public by an extensive system of advertising. From that time to the present, the demand for it has been steadily increasing, and it has taken the lead of all embrocations, lotions, ointments, and other external remedies, imported or domestic, ever introduced into the American market. In the most celebrated of the trotting stables, in the establishments of stage and city car companies, and in the stables of private gentlemen, it is the only recognized cure for such diseases of the horse as require outward treatment. Nor is it less valuable as a local application for some of the most distressing complaints to which man is subject. Rheumatism, stiffness in joints, sprains, sore throat, tumors, wens, earache, toothache, yield to its pain-subduing, counter-irritant properties, and burns, scalds and cuts are healed with incredible rapidity under its operation.

7:26:86:eod

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.

Insurance Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4-36 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bulbous Roots, Plants, Vines, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, exceeded, in the finest style at short notice.

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Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

SMALL FRUITS,

GREENHOUSE PLANTS, EVERGREENS,
ASPARAGUS ROOTS, ONION SETTS, &c.
Choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
Wholesale and Retail by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice.

Catalogues free. fe27-F

SEEDS, SEEDS, SEEDS.—MY NEW Seed Catalogue for 1872, containing a complete List of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, with directions for cultivation, NOW READY, and will be sent FREE to my address

ALEX. BOUQUETS, BASKETS, CUT FLOWERS, and FLORAL ORNAMENTS arranged in best style to order.

JAMES BENNETT, Seedsman,
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Great Western Gun Works.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers,

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in this city, and sell at lower prices than anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fine Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Terms for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.

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SARATOGA SPAR,
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VICHY,
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CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
BICARBONATE POTASH,
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CHEAP LUMBER.

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SELL ALL KINDS OF

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AT LOWER RATES than can be bought elsewhere in this market. An immense stock of best quality always on hand. ap22

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New Spring Goods

OF THE

FINEST EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE

Arriving Daily.

HENRY G. HALE,

Merchant Tailor,

COR. PENN AVENUE AND SIXTH ST.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

River Report.

PITTSBURGH, April 24th, 3 P. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE.	FALL.
	Feet.	In's. Feet. In's.
Cairo	0	0 0 5
Cincinnati	0	0 3 8
Davenport	0	1 0 0
Louisville	0	0 1 2
Memphis	0	0 0 5
Nashville	0	0 1 3
New Orleans	0	0 0 3
Pittsburgh	0	0 0 5
Shreveport	—	— — —
St. Louis	0	0 0 5
St. Paul	0	0 0 0
Vicksburg	0	0 2 0

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—River falling; 11 feet in canal; 9 feet in chute. Clear and pleasant; mercury 67. Arrived—Arlington, Owensboro; Belle Vernon, Davenport and Wild Duck and barges and Lucy Bertram, St. Louis; James Howell and Robert E. Lee, New Orleans. Departed—Arlington, Memphis; Belle Vernon, Lucy Bertram and Jennie Howell, Cincinnati; Davenport, Pittsburgh; Robert E. Lee, New Orleans; Camelia, Tennessee river. The Ruby was reported over Weatland's this morning. She was in considerable danger for a while, but the Robin went to her assistance and towed her back to the wharf without damage.

CAIRO, April 24.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 1; Ed. Rock Island, St. Louis; N. M. Jones, Pittsburgh 2; Saint John's 8, St Louis, 3; Charley McDonald, Pittsburgh, 3; Lioness No. 2, Pittsburgh, 5; Webster, Louisville, 7; Glasgow, Arkansas river, 8. Departed—Rock Island, Cincinnati, 2 A. M.; N. M. Jones, Memphis; Saint John's, Pittsburgh, 3; Charley McDonald, Memphis, 3; Lioness, New Orleans, 6; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 7; Webster, Helena, 6; Glasgow, Cincinnati, 8. River fallen one foot. Clear and pleasant; mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Arrived—Yaeger, New Orleans; Homer Johnson, Keokuk; Iron Mountain, Hannibal; Minnesota and Pfiff, Sheridan, Upper Mississippi; Illinois, Peoria; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Keithburg, Cumberland River. Departed—Quail, New Orleans; Mary A. Crosse; Geo. C. Wolff, Peoria; Mollie Ebert, Pittsburgh; Belle of La Crosse, St. Paul; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Valid and Hawkeye No. 2, Ohio River. River falling slowly, weather clear and warm.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 24.—Clear and warm as midsummer; mercury 70. River fallen 1 foot. Down—R. W. Skillinger, 3 A. M.; Exchange, 7; Kate Kenny 12; Morning Star, 1 P. M.; Mary Henry, 3; Idlewild. Up—Chas. Bodman, 5 A. M. Fayette and Anna, 12; E. Rankin, 12—with full trips. The Ironsides is still here, but will get away to night.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Arrived—Belle Lee, Louisville; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed—City of Cairo and Belfast, St. Louis; Susie Silver, Louisville; Allee Dean, Cincinnati. Clear and pleasant.

NASHVILLE, April 24.—River falling; 9¼ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—John Gilmore and James Gilmore, Pittsburgh. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

CINC